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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

VOLUME II

PRICE, 3 *rupees* 2 *annas*]

MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

FOR

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS
1932

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1.—Area, population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1921.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1911	1901	1901–1911	1911–1921	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I.—CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.												
Chidambaram	402	3	334	56,721	310,405	148,969	161,436	320,190	294,868	+ 8·6	− 3·1	772
Vriddhachalam	578	1	294	42,520	263,577	129,327	134,250	265,984	242,140	+ 9·8	− 0·9	458
II.—CUDDALORE DIVISION.												
Cuddalore	448	5	221	64,268	358,021	179,727	178,294	386,604	361,776	+ 6·9	− 7·4	799
III.—TINDIVANAM DIVISION.												
Gingee	410	...	244	30,709	206,339	103,449	102,890	199,470	165,671	+ 20·4	+ 3·4	503
Tindivanam	446	1	246	39,042	219,551	110,557	108,994	217,329	188,164	+ 15·4	+ 1·0	491
Villupuram	467	2	282	60,522	330,777	165,399	165,378	338,603	298,745	+ 13·3	− 2·3	708
IV.—TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.												
Kallakurichi	873	1	363	54,320	309,100	153,783	155,317	305,418	269,377	+ 13·4	+ 1·2	354
Tirukkoyilur	585	1	349	53,606	322,315	161,203	161,112	328,968	285,068	+ 15·4	− 2·0	551
District Total ...	4,207	14	2,333	401,711	2,320,085	1,152,414	1,167,671	2,362,566	2,105,809	+ 12·2	− 1·8	551

NOTE.—The territorial limits of this district underwent alteration with effect from 1st April 1911, when the Tiruvannamalai taluk was transferred to the newly formed district of North Arcot—vide G.O. No. 237, Public, dated 7th March 1911.

II.—Variation in population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891–1901.	1901–1911.	1911–1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district.	2,320,085	2,362,566	2,105,809	7·5	12·1	– 1·8
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK.						
Bhuvanagiri ...	7,276	7,930	8,308	6·0	– 4·5	– 8·2
Chidambaram.*	22,501	21,327	19,909	6·8	7 1	5·5
Porto Novo ...	12,940	15,804	13,712	– 2·4	15·2	– 18·1
CUDDALORE TALUK.						
Cuddalore* ...	50,527	56,574	52,216	10·2	8·3	– 10·7
Naduvirappattu.	4,260	5,081	4,869	6·0	4·4	– 16·2
Nellikuppam ...	12,512	13,504	13 137	8·5	2·8	– 7·3
Panruti ...	15,293	15,864	15,206	69·7	4·3	– 3·7
Tiruvadi ...	4,642	5,393	4,999	– 1·4	7·9	– 14·0
KALLAKURICHI TALUK.						
Kallakurichi ...	8,655	8,222	7,477	17·3	9·9	5·3
TINDIVANAM TALUK.						
Tindivanam ...	15,177	13,804	11,373	23·6	21·3	9·9
TIRUKKOYILUR TALUK.						
Tirukkoyilur ...	10,154	10,654	8,617	50·3	23 6	– 4·7
VILLUPURAM TALUK.						
Valavanur ...	7,697	8,687	8,049	11·1	7·9	– 11·4
Villupuram* ..	17,423	16,157	11,263	41·6	43·4	8·0
VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK.						
Vriddhachalam.	6,540	11,779	9,433	19·5	24·8	– 44·5

* Represents a Municipal Town.

III.—Roads.

Year. (1)	Mileage of roads maintained. Total. (2)	Metalled. (3)	Unmetalled. (4)
1911-12	1,089	931	158
1925-26.			
Trunk Roads handed over to Public Works Department—	...	...	...
Maintained by the District Board. — Trunk Roads	135	118	17
Maintained by the District Board. — Other Roads.	$923\frac{1}{4}$	$420\frac{5}{8}$	$502\frac{5}{8}$
Maintained by the Taluk and Union Boards.	$138\frac{1}{16}$	...	$138\frac{1}{16}$
Total ...	$1,196\frac{1}{16}$	$538\frac{5}{8}$	$657\frac{11}{16}$
Maintained by Chidambaram Municipality—Other Roads.	17	7	10
Maintained by Cuddalore Municipality. — Trunk Roads	2	2	...
Maintained by Cuddalore Municipality. — Other Roads.	47	31	16
Maintained by Villupuram Municipality. — Trunk Roads	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	...
Maintained by Villupuram Municipality. — Other Roads.	$12\frac{4}{8}$	$6\frac{4}{8}$	6

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	I.—CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.			
	Chidambaram Taluk.			
1	Ammapettai ...	P.W.D. ..	Chidambaram, 2 miles.	Tiled building with two rooms with bath rooms attached, two verandahs, kitchen, two bath tubs and two stables for horses. No motor shed or garage. Stables used as garage.
2	Bhuvanagiri III.	L.F.D. .	Chidambaram, 6½ miles.	Tiled building with one hall, one bath room, verandah all round, one kitchen and stable combined, one latrine. one bath tub, furnished.
3	Eyyallur ...	P.W.D. ..	Aduturai, 15 miles.	A tiled building Two rooms and two stalls and two bath tubs. No motor shed, stables are being used as motor garage at present. Furnished.
4	Jayankondapalaiyam.	Do. ...	Vallampadugai, 4 miles	Thatched house of one room and two stalls. No motor shed, but stalls are being used as garage. Furnished.
5	Karuppur ...	Do. ...	Vallampadugai, 3½ miles.	Thatched house of one room and two stalls and one bath tub. No motor shed or stable. Furnished.
6	Komaratchi III.	L.F.D. ...	Chidambaram, 9½ miles.	Tiled building with a verandah, one room and a bed room and with a kitchen away from the main building, one bath tub, furnished.
7	Lalpettai ...	P.W.D. ...	Chidambaram, 14 miles.	Tiled house with two rooms with bath rooms attached and three stalls and two bath tubs. No motor shed or garage. Furnished, well in the compound.

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	I.—CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION—*cont.*			
	Chidambaram Taluk—cont.			
8	Porto Novo I* ...	L.F.D. ..	Porto Novo, 2½ miles.	Tiled building with a big hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms, front and rear verandahs and a kitchen. Separate stable and latrine available. Furnished.
9	Porto Novo Lock.†	P.W.D. ...	Porto Novo, 1½ miles.	Tiled shed of one small room and no stall or garage.
10	Puliyangudi ...	Do. ..	Vallampadugai, 3 miles.	Two rooms and two stalls, and one bath tub. No motor shed, but stalls are being used as motor garage at present. Furnished; has a well in the compound.
11	Settiyatoppu ...	Do. ...	Chidambaram, 14 miles.	Mangalore tiled house with two side rooms, a dining hall in the centre, verandah in front and rear, two bath rooms, two bath tubs and four stalls. No garage. Furnished; has a well in the compound.
12	Srimushnam ...	Do. ...	Chidambaram, 24 miles.	Tiled house with two rooms, bath rooms attached, two bath tubs and two stalls. No garage. Furnished.
	Vriddhachalam Taluk.			
13	Kilacheruvai ...	Do. ...	Chidambaram, 51 miles.	Three big rooms with two bath rooms at either end, verandah in front and rear, one kitchen with two rooms, and a stable with two stalls and one bath tub. No motor shed or garage, water can be had from a well close by.

* Annas 8 per day of 24 hours for a single person and annas 12 for a married couple.
† No rent was hitherto charged.

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	I.—CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION—*cont.* *Vriddhachalam Taluk*—cont.			
14	Kumaramangalam.	P.W.D. ..	Chidambaram, 29 miles.	One central room with two small rooms in rear verandah used as bath rooms, one kitchen and a stable with two stalls and one bath tub. No motor shed ; but the stalls may be used as garage
15	Pelandurai anicut.	Do. ...	Chidambaram, 40 miles.	A tiled building. Two rooms with a bath room attached to each and with spacious verandahs in front and rear, a kitchen block with two rooms, one bath tub and a stable with three stalls, which can be used as garage. Furnished, a river close by.
16	Melmathur anicut.	Do. ...	Chidambaram, 36 miles.	Tiled. One central room with a bath room in rear, a kitchen block with two rooms. No stall or motorshed. Furnished. Water scarce in summer.
17	Toludur	Do. ...	Trichinopoly, 49 miles.	Two rooms with a bath room attached to each, verandah in front and rear, one kitchen, one stable, which can be used as motor garage and two bath tubs. Furnished.
18	Veppur III ...	L.F.D. ..	Chidambaram, 41 miles.	Tiled building with one main room, two verandahs, one bath room in the rear verandah and one stable. Furnished.

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	I.—CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION—*cont.*			
	Vriddhachalam Taluk—cont.			
19	Vriddhachalam ...	P.W.D. .	Porto Novo, 30 miles.	A central hall in the three rooms and bath rooms attached to each, one kitchen, three stalls and one bath tub. Furnished; has a well in the compound which dries up in the summer.
20	Vriddhachalam anicut.	Do. ...	Porto Novo, 27 miles.	Tiled. A central hall, or room with two bath rooms in the rear verandah, one kitchen, two stalls, furnished.
	II.—CUDDALORE DIVISION.			
	Cuddalore Taluk.			
21	Cuddalore * ...	Municipal Council.	Tiruppapuliyur, 2 miles.	Two rooms with a bath room attached to each, each room providing accommodation for two travellers, two wooden and one zinc bath tubs, and two motor sheds available.
22	Kottavachori ...	P.W.D. ...	Puduchatram, 9 miles.	Two storeyed building consisting of one room downstairs with a bath room attached and one room upstairs and one kitchen. Two stalls for horses. No motor shed or garage. No bath tub.
23	Kurinjipadi III...	L.F.D ...	Alapakam, 12 miles.	Tiled building with a hall, one bath room and verandah all round, one separate kitchen, one bath tub. One motor shed. No well.

* Fees at the following rates are payable for each day or a portion of the day for occupation: each adult Rs. 2, for two adults occupying one room Rs. 3, for each additional person occupying the same room Re. 1 and a married couple Rs. 3.

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	II.—CUDDALORE DIVISION—*cont.* *Cuddalore Taluk*—cont.			
24	Panruti II* ...	L.F.D. ...	Panruti, ½ mile.	Tiled building with one hall, verandah all round, one bath room, store room, a separate kitchen, two bath tubs, and one motor shed available. Furnished.
25	Tiruvadi ...	P.W.D. ...	Panruti, 3 miles.	Tiled house containing one room, two stalls for horses and one cook room and two bath rooms. Furnished. No well. No motor shed.
26	Vanamadevi ...	Do. ...	Nelli-kuppam, 4½ miles	Tiled house containing three rooms, three stalls for horses and two bath tubs. No motor shed. Has a well. Furnished.
	III.—TINDIVANAM DIVISION. *Gingee Taluk.*			
27	Gingee (New) I*.	L.F.D. ...	Tindivanam, 17 miles.	Tiled building with two rooms, verandah on both sides, one dressing room by the side of each big room, with extension of verandah in front. A stable with three compartments, one motor garage and two separate kitchens for Europeans and Hindus. Furnished. Has a well with drinking water.
28	Gingee (Old) II*.	Do. ..	Tindivanam, 20 miles.	Tiled building with one big hall, with two bath rooms, kitchen, two stalls, and front and rear varandahs. Furnished.

* Annas 8 per day of 24 hours for a single person and annas 12 for a married couple.

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	* Nature of accommodation. (5)
	III. TINDIVANAM DIVISION—*cont.*			
	Gingee Taluk—cont.			
29	Sanikulam .	Revenue Department, since transferred to P.W.D.	Tindivanam, 20 miles	A bungalow with one hall, one bed room, two bath rooms, verandahs in front and rear. Separate kitchen, one bath tub, two motor garages available. Furnished. Has a well.
30	Vallam III ...	L.F.D. ...	Tindivanam, 10 miles.	Tiled building with a hall and a room with front verandah. Separate kitchen. Furnished.
	Tindivanam Taluk.			
31	Merkanam III ...	L.F.D. ...	Tindivanam, 22 miles.	Tiled building with two rooms, two bath rooms front verandah, kitchen and a stable for two horses. Three bath tubs and furniture.
32	Puttanandal III.	Do. ...	Olakkur, 4 miles.	Thatched shed. No kitchen.
33	Tindivanam I' ..	Do. ...	Tindivanam, 200 yards.	Tiled building with two rooms, two dressing rooms and kitchen. One stable for three horses. One motor garage. Furnished.
	Villupuram Taluk.			
34	Koliyanur III ...	L.F.D. ...	Koliyanur, ½ mile.	Tiled building with a hall and two rooms and verandah on three sides, one bath tub. No motor garage. Furnished.

* Annas 8 per day of 24 hours for a single person and annas 12 for a married couple.

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	III.—TINDIVANAM DIVISION—*cont.* *Villupuram Taluk*—cont.			
35	Vanur	P.W.D. ...	Mailam, 13 miles. Pondicherry 9 miles.	A tiled building with one main room and a bath room on one side and verandahs on three sides, one store room, one kitchen, one bath tub, and one motor shed. Furnished; water can be had from the well in the Deputy Tahsildar's office compound.
36	Vikravandi III.	L.F.D. ...	Vikravandi, ½ mile.	Tiled building with three halls, one bath room and verandah, a separate kitchen; one bath tub. No garage. Furnished.
37	Villupuram ...	P.W.D. ...	Villupuram, ½ mile.	A tiled building with a central hall, two rooms, two bath rooms, three stalls for horses, and two bath tubs, two kitchens and a garage. Furnished. There is a well.
	IV.—TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION. *Kallakurchi Taluk.*			
38	Anumanandal III.	L.F D. ..	Tirukkoyilur, 54 miles.	Tiled building with one hall, kitchen in the rear and verandah on three sides. Furnished. There is a well in the compound.
39	Kallakurchi II*.	Do. ...	Tirukkoyilur, 28 miles.	Tiled building with two main rooms, two bath rooms in the rear verandah and open verandahs in front, a shed for motor car in front, and two outhouses for cooking located parallel to the building at a distance of 30 feet. Furnished.

* Annas 8 per day of 24 hours for a single person and annas 12 for a married couple.

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	IV.—TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION—*cont.*			
	Kal lakurchi Taluk—cont.			
40	Kalpadi ...	Forest Department.	Tirukkoyilur, 40 miles.	Tiled building with three rooms, verandah in front and separate outhouses, consisting of two rooms. Furnished. No garage, stream close by.
41	Sankarapuram.	Do.	Do.	A tiled bungalow with one hall, one bed room and two bath rooms, one bath tub, separate kitchen and stable accommodation. No motor shed, furnished.
42	Lalapettai * ...	F.D.	Tirukkoyilur, 14 miles.	Tiled, one hall, two bath rooms, one bath tub, verandah in front and on two sides, one kitchen, two servant's quarters, stables; no garage. Furnished, well for water about a furlong off.
	Tirukkoyilur Taluk.			
43	Arasur III ...	L.F.D. ...	Villupuram, 9 miles.	Building is in a dilapidated condition.
44	Athandamarudur or Tirukkoyilur anicut	P.W.D. ...	Tirukkoyilur, 4 miles.	Tiled house with a hall, two rooms, three end rooms, one verandah in front and two stalls for horses, and two bath tubs. No motor shed.
45	Elavanasur III.	L.F.D. ..	Tirukkoyilur, 19 miles.	Thatched shed with one hall with two side rooms, one bath room and one front verandah, and two thatched sheds for stable and kitchen. Furnished.
46	Periyasevalai III.	Do. ...	Tirukkoyilur, 13 miles.	Thatched shed with a hall with two side rooms and front verandah, and separate kitchen. Furnished.

* Transfer of this bunglow to the Revenue Department is under consideration of the Board of Revenue.

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	IV.—TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION—*cont.* *Tirukkoyilur Taluk*—cont.			
47	Tirukkoyilur I*.	L.F.D. ..	Tirukkoyilur, 2½ miles.	Tiled building with a hall, two side rooms with bathing compartments, two verandahs in front and rear, one portico in front and a kitchen in rear, two bath tubs, a stable and motor shed available. Fully furnished.
48	Ulundurpettai I*.	Do ...	Panruti, 21 miles.	Tiled building with one hall, two side rooms with bathing compartments, two verandahs in front and rear and portico in front, one kitchen, two bath tubs and one shed with two compartments, one to be used as a stable and the other as a motor garage. Fully furnished.

* Annas 8 per day of 24 hours for a single person and annas 12 for a married couple.

PARTICULARS OF CHARGES.

N.B.—For Public Works Department Bungalows, charges for a halt of 24 hours for a single set of rooms is As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

For Local Fund Department Bungalows the rates are :—

(1) For a stay in the bungalow not exceeding 24 hours for each person Re. 1 for Class I, As. 12 for Class II and As. 8 for Class III.

(2) For a stay of over 3 and less than 12 hours—½ the above.

(3) For a stay of not exceeding 3 hours in all—As. 4 for all classes of bungalows.

(4) For a married couple (children under 12 years not being charged for) - 1½ times the rates prescribed in item 1.

(5) The fees to be paid by a party of persons occupying the bungalows not exceeding twice the amount payable by a single person.

(6) No charge for stabling is made to persons who occupy the bungalow.

(7) Horses unaccompanied by owners are charged stabling at the rate of As. 2 per stable for each 24 hours or part thereof.

(8) As. 4 per diem for each set of tents pitched by travellers; but no rent for tents, when the bungalow is simultaneously occupied and rent is paid for it.

For Forest Department bungalows—

Charges per diem for an adult are As. 8, and for a married couple As 12. Forest Officers of all grades are exempted from payment of rent.

Bungalows Nos. 40, 41 and 42 are under the charge of D.F.O., Central Salem.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluks	Hindus			Musalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I.—Chidambaram Division.												
Chidambaram	288,337	138,536	149,801	14,033	6,454	7,579	8,029	3,977	4,052	6	2	4
Vriddhachalam	255,327	125,253	130,074	4,728	2,368	2,360	3,517	1,704	1,813	5	[illegible]	3
II.—Cuddalore Division.												
Cuddalore	341,183	171,111	170,072	9,054	4,742	4,312	7,645	3,781	3,864	139	93	46
III.—Tindivanam Division.												
Gingee	187,952	94,210	93,742	5,823	3,009	2,814	10,410	5,162	5,248	2,154	1,068	1,086
Tindivanam	210,168	105,649	104,519	4,739	2,505	2,234	3,181	1,672	1,509	1,463	731	732
Villupuram	312,460	156,171	156,289	7,721	4,021	3,700	10,004	4,925	5,079	592	282	310
IV.—Tirukkoyilur Division.												
Kallakurchi	289,100	143,698	145,402	12,616	6,418	6,198	7,384	3,667	3,717	...	...	...
Tirukkoyilur	299,244	149,664	149,580	8,347	4,321	4,026	14,484	7,104	7,380	240	114	126
District Total	2,183,771	1,084,292	1,099,479	67,061	33,838	33,223	64,654	31,992	32,662	4,599	2,292	2,307

VI.—Vital

Taluks.	Ratio per 1,000									
	Births.									
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.										
Chidambaram ...	25·29	27·79	16·52	20·79	19·17	24·23	25·98	22·87	21 35	30·72
Vriddhachalam ...	23·05	26·95	18·63	18·27	17·13	24·06	21·02	14·14	18·97	19·66
CUDDALORE DIVISION.										
Cuddalore	24·83	26·55	20·44	18·74	17·42	24·97	28·58	24·20	26·98	30·15
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.										
Gingee	28·15	27·81	26·47	21·54	23·24	26 21	28·83	25·13	25·32	30·82
Tindivanam	30·93	32·29	27·41	22·47	23·17	31·12	31 00	25·29	27·13	31·31
Villupuram	25·25	27·66	19·02	18·31	18·79	24·89	23·47	23·79	21·19	31·59
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.										
Kallakurchi	20 02	26·34	17·96	17·24	16·91	20·05	14·59	22·04	21·99	23·88
Tirukkoyilur ...	25·32	24·22	18 32	16·96	16·25	22·09	24 20	27·71	22·11	27·41
MUNICIPALITIES.										
Chidambaram ...	33	34	32	29	32	24·9	27·6	28·8	23·7	30·4
Cuddalore ...	39	38	35	35	34	37·9	42·7	42·9	41·5	38·2
Villupuram*... ...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	25·4	27·1	27·9	30·8
TOWN CIRCLES.										
Bhuvanagiri	...	...	34	16	21	29·4	29·4	21·4	31·5	27·6
Kallakurchi	..	38	27	24	18	27·8	21·4	13·5	28·8	28·9
Nellikuppam ...	23	31	33	29	32	29·6	26·6	27·9	27·3	35·2
Panruti	25	31	29	33	31	27 9	28·1	36·6	25·7	27·9
Porto Novo.	20	23	33	35	29	26·1	25·5	29·8	21·3	27·6
Tindivanam... ...	24	37	32	32	30	33·6	26·4	24·4	33·2	35·6
Tirukkoyilur ..	29	26	32	34	30	16·4	24·8	27 6	27·0	27·8
Valavanur	..	29	28	28	17	23·0	33·1	13·8	18·3	29·0
Villupuram* ...	20	32	34	29	29	....	...	...	..	...
Vriddhachalam ...	34	42	29	32	30	28·7	31·8	10·2	23·7	28 2
Average for the district ...	27·48	29·16	28·17	21·83	22·80	25·5	25·2	28·1	28·5	26·9

* The Villupuram Municipality was formed in September 1920,

Statistics.

of population of

Deaths.									
1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
16·33	22·16	24·14	20·07	17·36	19·89	20·75	21·69	20·69	30·90
16·06	22·67	23·18	21·64	17·64	16·45	15·08	18·76	20·71	17·08
16·79	21·85	24·28	16·19	15·17	17·65	20·23	16·96	21·89	27·78
21·76	24·50	30·72	22·28	15·87	17·24	14·72	16·42	16·45	20·21
26·76	30·11	30·26	21·23	16·69	17·78	22·02	22·09	20·95	23·49
14·04	23·62	29·63	17·26	15·59	14·92	18·09	19·39	18·39	28·56
15·18	22·15	23·48	20·86	15·17	14·34	10·38	16·81	19·17	19·22
18·07	21·21	25·39	16·52	14·20	13·77	15·40	19·38	21·03	24·78
33	36	41	36	32	28·7	28·2	27·8	29·1	30·8
30	35	41	24	28	26·3	33·2	25·6	29·4	84·2
...	..	..	...	...	17·2	19·7	21·2	23·8	28·4
...	..	20	8	14	25·8	26·4	22·3	42·3	40·8
...	37	31	27	15	25·1	17·7	14·7	19·8	18·0
20	18	23	20	20	15·7	21·7	21·0	23·5	37·6
19	29	25	28	22	32·5	26·0	26·5	19·6	28·9
19	19	21	24	20	17·0	16·5	24·8	20·2	27·8
19	27	22	24	21	24·9	21·7	26·2	28·5	26·2
19	29	24	28	21	10·9	15·3	18·6	20·2	15·3
...	34	26	25	15	26·5	28·2	10·5	21·4	28·0
19	25	28	21	21	...	.	...	...	...
29	42	27	25	22	82·0	30·4	15·3	37·8	23·2
20·79	25·87	29·30	21·60	18·77	16·1	17·2	22·2	24·6	23·4

and figures from 1921 have been furnished under Municipalities

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of Statistics for the five years ending 1925.)

Taluks. (1)	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from — Cholera. (2)	Smallpox. (3)	Plague. (4)	Fever. (5)	Dysentery and diarrhœa. (6)	All other cases. (7)	Total. (8)
Chidambaram Division.							
Chidambaram	3	1	...	6	4	9	23
Vriddhachalam	2	1	...	7	7	11	28
Cuddalore Division.							
Cuddalore	1	1	...	8	6	8	24
Tindivanam Division.							
Gingee	1	1	...	9	2	10	23
Tindivanam	1	1	...	9	3	10	24
Villupuram	1	1	...	10	8	5	25
Tirukkoyilur Division.							
Kallakurchi	1	1	...	11	2	8	23
Tirukkoyilur	1	1	...	9	5	8	24
Municipalities.							
Chidambaram	0·7	1·2	...	4·0	3·1	19.9	28·9
Cuddalore	1·14	0 20	...	1·1	3·1	24·2	29·7
Villupuram	1·1	0·6	...	5·9	2·1	12·9	22·6
Town Circles.							
Bhuvanagiri	4·9	0·3	...	4·9	5·0	16·4	31·5
Kallakurchi	0·2	0·4	..	0·6	1·0	17·1	19 3
Nellikuppam ...	2 9	1 4	...	4·0	2·1	13 5	23.9
Panruti	1·4	...	...	4·7	3·2	17·4	26 7
Porto Novo	1·3	...	...	5·6	2·3	12·0	21·2
Tindivanam	...	0 5	...	4·7	3 0	17 8	25·5
Tirukkoyilur	0·6	0·3		1·9	0·8	12·4	16·0
Valavanur	0·4	1·1	...	3·5	2·4	18·0	25·4
Vriddhachalam	2 8	...	...	11·7	2·0	11·2	27·7
Average for the District ...	1 8	0·8	...	4·4	1 6	12·6	20·7

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) Tamil.			
Agamudaiyan	7,738	7,982	15,720
Ambattan	11,701	11,930	23,631
Andi	...	...	...
Brahmin...	13,391	13,981	27,372
Chetti	4,035	3,676	7,711
Idaiyan	45,089	45,485	90,574
Irula	5,730	5,620	11,350
Kaikolan	21,333	21,210	42,543
Kammalan	22,839	22,897	45,736
Kannan	4,061	4,171	8,232
Kuravan	3,991	3,841	7,832
Kusavan	5,802	5,962	11,764
Malaiman	9,655	11,145	20,800
Muthiriyan	5,079	5,390	10,469
Nadar	6,334	6,977	13,311
Nattaman	12,206	12,376	24,582
Palli	366,109	361,212	727,321
Pandaram	...	...	...
Paraiyan	286,903	297,334	584,237
Sembadavan	8,302	8,603	16,905
Valluvan	7,612	7,765	15,377
Vanniyan	11,596	11,373	22,969
Vanan	12,143	11,932	24,075
Vellala	77,569	78,083	155,652
Vipravinodi	171	228	399
(b) Telugu.			
Balija	21,708	22,029	43,737
Brahmin	2,447	2,468	4,915
Chakkiliyan	7,927	8,284	16,211
Devanga	4,758	5,058	9,816
Golla	...	...	...
Kamma	6,053	6,690	12,743
Kamsala...	1,258	1,428	2,686
Kapu	19,832	20,800	40,632
Komati	3,966	3,604	7,570
Odde	11,807	11,459	23,266
Sāle	...	...	...
Vaisya	5,540	4,796	10,336
(c) Malayalam.			
Malayali	10,324	10,424	20,748
(d) Kanarese.			
Brahmin...	1,497	1,729	3,226
Jangam	1,697	1,627	3,324
Kurumban	3,342	3,549	6,891

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, Tribe or Race. (1)	Strength. Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—*cont.*			
(*e*) *Uriya* ...			
(*f*) *Other Madras languages.*			
Kshatriya	17,271	17,064	34,335
II.—MUSSALMAN.			
Labbai	6,087	5,733	11,820
Pathan	3,144	2,900	6,044
Saiyid	3,831	3,129	6,960
Sheik	18,355	19,260	37,615
III.—CHRISTIANS.			
Indian Christians	31,588	32,306	63,894
IV.—OTHERS	20,593	24,161	44,754
Total ...	1,152,414	1,167,671	2,320,085

IX.—Classification of area and principal crops in Fasli 1335.

Items.	Chidambaram Division.		Cuddalore Division.	Tindivanam Division.			Tirukkoyilur Division.		District total.
	Chidambaram. Taluk.	Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Cuddalore Taluk.	Gingee Taluk.	Tindivanam Taluk.	Villupuram Taluk.	Kallakurchi Taluk.	Tirukkoyilur Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government (Ryotwari) land including Minor Inam.	254,227	365,043	266,816	255,130	284,985	289,216	409,504	356,608	2,481,529
Whole Inam	3,181	3,520	14,355	7,098	634	7,488	6,998	11,827	55,101
Zamindari	...	...	5,856	...	...	2,365	142,423	5,760	156,394
Total area by survey ...	257,408	368,563	287,027	262,228	285,619	299,059	558,925	374,195	2,693,024
Forests	3,355	17,719	5,535	32,117	3,762	2,083	58,868	39,888	163,317
Net available for cultivation	51,437	81,958	45,108	43,207	80,216	60,961	226,307	89,382	688,576
Culturable waste other than fallow	3,973	16,125	21,036	21.135	5,432	13,144	40,119	2,877	123.841
Current fallows	26,921	39,674	48,810	38,869	47,472	37,117	54,782	44,749	333,394
Net area cropped	171,540	214,680	165,042	131,900	148,739	186,484	178,634	186,951	1,383,970
Area shown in the village accounts ...	257,226	370,156	285,531	262,228	285,621	299,789	558,700	373,847	2,698,098

IX.—Classification of area and principal crops in Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Items.	Chidambaram Division.		Cuddalore Division.	Tindivanam Division.			Tirukkoyilur Division.		District total.
	Chidambaram Taluk.	Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Cuddalore Taluk.	Gingee Taluk.	Tindivanam Taluk.	Villupuram Taluk.	Kallakurichi Taluk.	Tirukkoyilur Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Irrigated by Government canals	88,586	15,251	13,018	678	896	4,914	3,615	11,760	138,718
Do. private canals	...	...	.	...	...	..		..	...
Do. tanks	41,258	19,999	25,212	33,308	59,005	51,439	31,755	49,998	311,974
Do. wells	...	3,558	8,932	6,439	5,270	17,000	20,073	4,505	65,777
Do. other sources	222	1,995	7,810	116	2,545	2,730	2,080	1,955	19,453
Total area irrigated ...	130,066	40,803	54,972	40,541	67,716	76,063	57,523	68,218	535,922
Area under—									
Cereals and pulses—									
Rice	1,38,018	46,337	61,107	57,822	60,996	80,189	43,314	69,438	557,221
Cholam	502	13,037	151	7,330	5,760	5,752	24,581	7,772	64,885
Cumbu	2,678	22,347	14,090	10,703	3,228	13,086	17,026	19,728	102,886
Ragi	3,757	18,227	14,998	9,634	11,982	23,006	20,112	16,078	117,794
Others	5,560	46,621	19,029	16,455	24,013	20,511	49,262	17,197	198,648
Total ...	150,515	146,569	109,375	101,944	105,979	142,544	154,295	130,213	1,041,434
Oil-seeds—									
Gingelly	3,515	5,093	4,453	2,285	4,022	10,808	2,791	5,838	38,805
Groundnut	23,299	74,761	52,389	56,648	57,079	72,240	47,066	82,472	465,954

Castors	84	92	18	90	15	21	333	167	820
Others	280	503	1,764	88	1,378	1,026	130	185	5,354
Total ...	27,178	80,449	58,624	59,111	62,494	84,095	50,320	88,662	510,933
Condiments and spices	388	3,132	821	260	361	615	629	917	7,123
Sugarcane, etc.	225	553	2,337	192	402	1,047	2,973	1,163	8,892
Cotton	11	501	343	13	311	948	145	130	2,402
Indigo, etc.	100	228	3,205	1,685	868	2,847	807	2,332	12,072
Drugs and Narcotics—									
Tobacco	323	332	57	62	22	35	662	153	1,646
Others	161	8	423	16	43	44	25	117	837
Total ...	484	340	480	78	65	79	687	270	2,483
Fruits and vegetables including food crops ...	533	390	15,403	424	439	2,694	252	514	26,649
Fodder crops	...	..	...	...		...	469	...	469
Miscellaneous—Non-food crops	6,261	3,995	13,015	1,065	5,519	6,024	815	324	37,018
Total area cropped ...	185,695	236,157	203,603	164,772	176,438	240,893	211,392	224,525	1,643,475
Deduct area cropped more than once ...	14,155	21,477	38,561	32,872	27,699	54,409	32,758	37,574	259,505
Net area cropped ...	171,540	214,680	165,042	131,900	148,739	186,484	178,634	186,951	1,383,970

X.—Reserved Forest and area proposed for Reservation on 30th June 1925. (In square miles.)

Taluks. (1)	Reserved forest. (2)	Area proposed for reservation. (3)	Total of columns (2) and (3). (4)	Area of taluk. (5)	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area. (6)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.					
Chidambaram	5·24	...	5 24	401·92	1·9
Vriddhachalam	27·69	...	27·69	578·29	7·6
CUDDALORE DIVISION.					
Cuddalore	8·65	...	8·65	446·14	3·2
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.					
Gingee	50·18	...	50·18	409·73	19·6
Tindivanam	5·88	...	5·88	446·28	2·5
Villupuram	3·25	...	3·25	46[illegible]·42	1·1
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.					
Kallakurchi	91·97	...	91·97	87[illegible]·97	24·8
Tirukkoyilur	62·32	..	62·32	581·01	17·6
Total ..	255·18	...	255·18	4,204·76	10·5

Net revenue realized under Forests during—

	RS.
1918–1919	1,55,108
1919–1920	1,28,597
1920–1921	1,58,851
1921–1922	1,01,879
1922–1923	103,916
1923–1924	94,819
1924–1925	98,369
1925–1926	69,303

NOTE.—Figures for 1916–17 and 1917–18 are reported to be not available.

There is no separate District Forest Officer for this district. The District Forest Officer, Central Salem, is in charge of the Forests of this District.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last re-settlement.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last re-settlement.

Part I.—Area under each money rate.

Dry lands.

Rate per acre.	Chidambaram Division.		Cuddalore Division.	Tindivanam Division.			Tirukkoyilur Division.		
							Kallakurchi Taluk.		
	Chidambaram Taluk.	Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Cuddalore Taluk.	Gingee Taluk.	Tindivanam Taluk.	Villupuram. Taluk.	Kallakurchi (proper) Taluk.	Six villages transferred from Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Tirukkoyilur. Taluk.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Occupied dry—	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
RS. A.									
4 0	178	165	0·25	...	14·56	13·42	...	...	10
3 6	1,844	7,596	2,522·92	...	270·13	1,617·50	405	97	142
2 13	10,848	41,354	10,005·34	136·05	1,375·97	8,868·29	3,775	383	1,431
2 4	18,055	81,766	36,358·10	3,900.45	9,223·09	36,200·86	22,118	712	17,048
1 11	18,075	50,114	32,664 37	15,605·93	41,421 50	51,040 64	38,032	1,511	38,820
1 6	13,496	16,464	14,251·60	27,672·41	51,152·91	28,304·38	44,447	766	52,066
1 2	4,559	4,396	37,202·61	33,128·43	27,356·15	16,597·24	37,839	445	37,710
0 13	1,735	1,156	14,943·28	24,368·26	8,436·35	3,109·83	21,615	350	12,859
0 9	...	...	...	7,044·44	...	211·77	4,525	...	284
0 6	...	...	...	23 28	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	68,790	203,611	147,948·47	111,879·25	139,250·66	145,969·93	172,756	4,264	160,359

Special rate—														
Rs.	A.													
7	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	3	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
5	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	61	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	...	25	17	...	...	...	...	8	...	18
5	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	0	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
4	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
4	8	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	37
4	7	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	39
4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	59	18	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
4	0	...	...	...	...	481	246	1,090·02	33·67	284·62	877·28	...	...	397
3	14	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	27
3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	15
3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	46
3	9	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	70	...	42
3	6	...	...	...	...	26	99	195·23	7·46	138·85	169·63	17	2	18
3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	33
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	8
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·44	...	...	46	...	7
3	0	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	30·32	...	...	13	1	38
2	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
2	14	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...
2	13	...	...	...	...	47	156	242·07	196·66	1,167·52	2,168·36	63	...	164

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last re-settlement—*cont.*

Part I.—Area under each money rate—*cont.*

Dry lands—cont.

Rate per acre.	Chidambaram Division.		Cuddalore Division.	Tindivanam Division.			Tirukkoyilur Division.		
							Kallakurchi Taluk.		
	Chidambaram Taluk.	Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Cuddalore Taluk.	Gingee Taluk.	Tindivanam Taluk.	Villupuram Taluk.	Kallakurchi (proper) Taluk.	Six villages transferred from Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Tirukkoyilur Taluk.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
2 12	...	38	..	...	...	...	36	...	7
2 11	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	1
2 10	...	...	...	17·44	...	...	22	...	8
2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 8	...	33	...	...	..	...	24	1	44
2 7	...	..		...	...	..	1	...	2
2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	8
2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1
2 4	18	79	79·16	1,009·29	32·14	60·29	36	..	106
2 3	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	...	...
2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

1 15	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	3
1 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3
1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3
1 11	...	...	...	60·52	...	...	...	...	14
1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4
1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7
1 6	...	...	...	9·08	...	...	1	...	8
1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
1 2	...	3	...	5·16	...	...	...	...	5
0 13	...	...	...	9·05	...	...	...	...	6
0 9	...	...	...	3·70	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	690	867	1,606·48	1,416·79	1,623·13	3,275·56	815	5	1,138
Bil-kayam	54	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground-rent on town site lapsed Bil-kayam lands.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occupied dry	68,790	203,611	147,948·47	111,879·25	139,250·66	145,969·93	172,756	4,264	160,359
Special rate	690	867	1,606·48	1,416·79	1,623·13	3,275·56	815	5	1,138
Bil-kayam	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground-rent on town site land ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	69,545	204,478	149,554·95	113,296·04	140,873·79	149,245·49	173,571	4,269	161,497

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last re-settlement—*cont.*

Part I.—Area under each money rate—*cont.*

Wet lands.

Rate per acre.	Chidambaram Division.			Cuddalore Division.	Tindivanam Division.			Tirukkoyilur Division.		
	Chidambaram Taluk.		Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Cuddalore Taluk.	Gingee Taluk.	Tindivanam Taluk.	Villupuram Taluk.	Kallakurchi Taluk.		Tirukkoyilur Taluk.
	Coleroon sources.	Non-Coleroon sources						Kallakurchi (proper) Taluk.	Six villages transferred from Vriddhachalam Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Occupied wet.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Single crop—										
RS. A.										
11 11	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 11	...	24	83	34·79	..	...	33·93	16	...	149
10 6	6,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	...	1,022	1,465	1,968·97	5·77	378·41	1,210·27	768	...	1,441
9 2	20,213	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 5	...	5,921	3,251	5,489·27	765·92	2,239·72	7,461·64	3,123	4	6,370
7 13	27,976	-	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
7 2	...	12,212	5,418	5,926·17	3,912·94	5,339·67	11,886·71	6,073	10	12,399
6 8	17,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 15	...	11,008	5,532	6,075·73	6,519·06	7,477·63	12,783·23	5,951	58	12,934

5 14	5,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 5	...	4,556	2,606	5,582·20	7,234·21	7,347·88	9,683·60	4,061	33	8,371
5 3	906	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
4 12	...	551	1,386	4,571 60	6,802·75	7,346·83	5,704·59	1,723	92	3,334
4 9	61	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
4 2	...	285	609	1,256·18	2,925·37	6,619·52	1,881·75	285	73	610
3 9	...	8	151	107·43	740·20	2,245·42	265·15	66	39	40
3 0	...	...	2	31·65	37·39	120 96	33·41	...	13	...
Total ...	77,520	35,587	20,506	31,043 99	28,443·61	39,116·04	50,944·28	22,066	322	45,648
Double crop—Registered at one-half.										
RS. A.										
16 1	...	...	...	776 77	...	...	...	21	...	..
14 4	...	..	...	582·52	...	...	7·95	349	...	122
13 11	68	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 8	...	...	...	619·97	.	0·07	25·17	788	...	315
11 12	550	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 11	..	...	34	402·40	...	0 08	82·97	480	...	262
9 12	61	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
8 15	...	...	282	54 02	...	18·96	0·38	105	...	53
8 13	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 0	...	..	192	231·28	...	74·06	..	...	...	20
7 13	315	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 2	...	...	10	3·50	...	46·92	...	...	...	10
6 14	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 3	...	...	...	1·14	...	15·33	...	...	...	...
5 6	...	...	...	...	...	39·87	...	...	...	...
4 7	...	...	...	...	...	4·29	...	..	...	...
Total ...	1,221	...	518	2,671·60	...	199·58	116·47	1,743	...	782

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last re-settlement—*cont.*

Part I.—Area under each money rate—*cont.*

Wet lands—cont.

Rate per acre.	Chidambaram Division. Chidambaram Taluk. Coleroon sources.	Chidambaram Division. Chidambaram Taluk. Non-Coleroon sources.	Chidambaram Division. Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Cuddalore Division. Cuddalore Taluk.	Tindivanam Division. Gingee Taluk.	Tindivanam Division. Tindivanam Taluk.	Tindivanam Division. Villupuram Taluk.	Tirukkoyilur Division. Kallakurchi Taluk. Kallakurchi (proper) Taluk.	Tirukkoyilur Division. Kallakurchi Taluk. Six villages transferred from Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Tirukkoyilur Division. Tirukkoyilur Taluk.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Double crop—Compounded at one-third.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
RS. A.										
14 4	...	...	39	...	...	...	22·82	33	...	...
12 11	...	...	33	20·94	...	...	49·51	155	...	145
12 3	17	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 1	...	74	55	67·94	...	...	47·21	188	...	230
10 7	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	...	9	47	...	2·45	42·09	16·77	47	...	141
8 11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 15	...	28	...	...	18·45	...	0·58	4	..	91
7 13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1	...	2	4	...	4·33	...	2·68	...	...	11
6 15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	134	113	178	88·88	25·23	42·09	139·57	427	...	618

Compounded at one-fourth.										
RS. A.										
11 14	..	...	99	36·92	..	...	35·26	52	...	71
10 6	...	...	222	12 30	23·69	15·36	158 64	474	...	648
8 15	...	...	363	58·32	41·85	14·80	214·95	749	...	674
7 7	...	...	137	82·79	54·47	9·67	115·09	301	...	439
6 10	...	...	...	4·29	122 74	17·60	25·54	79	...	87
5 15	...	...	...	33 06	25 69	...	15 96	1	...	12
5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·86	...	...	...
Total ...	..	...	821	227·68	268·44	57·43	567 30	1,656	...	1,981
Compounded at one-fifth.										
RS. A.										
10 0	...	...	114	9·07	...	45·91	...	78	...	2
8 9	...	...	278	271·26	53·37	128·54	146·74	512	26	17
7 2	...	42	237	478·70	50·96	105·90	60·09	742	21	134
6 6	...	1	107	229·38	27·76	73·23	39 89	316	38	56
5 11	...	...	16	41·15	31·81	46·07	13·72	70	10	28
4 15	...	...	...	21·79	9·49	40·21	..	...	20	1
4 4	...	...	...	...	...	29·56	...	2	...	...
Total ...	...	43	752	1,051·35	173·39	469·42	260·44	1,720	115	288
Compounded at one-sixth.										
RS. A.										
8 5	...	...	1	...	...	5·38	...	...	...	...
6 15	...	...	59	...	7·95	7·08	..	8	19	24
6 3	...	...	34	..	8·00	28·29	6·81	54	2	13
5 9	...	...	25	18·51	1·30	45·66	3 58	86	5	5
4 13	...	...	10	...	9·67	17·68	...	9	...	...
4 3	...	...	...	2·77	...	6·09	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	129	21·28	26·92	110 78	10·39	157	26	42
Total double crop ...	134	156	...	4,060·79	494·28	879·30	1,094·17	...	...	...
Total of double crop compounded at ordinary rates.	...	...	1,880	...	...	...	...	3,960	141	2,829

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last re-settlement—*cont.*

Part I.—Area under each money rate—*cont.*

Wet lands—cont.

Rate per acre.	Chidambaram Division.			Cuddalore Division.	Tindivanam Division.			Tirukkoyilur Division.		
	Chidambaram Taluk.		Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Cuddalore Taluk.	Gingee Taluk.	Tindivanam Taluk.	Villupuram Taluk.	Kallakurchi Taluk.		Tirukkoyilur Taluk.
	Coleroon sources.	Non-Coleroon sources.						Kallakurchi (proper) Taluk.	Six villages transferred from Vriddhachalam Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Double crop—Favourable at one-eighth.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
RS. A.										
10 11	..	...	54	21·33	...	9·96	139·42	23	...	6
9 6	...	..	121	16·54	298·33	123·72	252·33	672	...	343
8 0	...	...	106	15·49	516·03	81·38	350·95	1,207	...	595
6 11	...	...	89	13·87	376·64	159·82	332·43	655	...	421
6 0	...	...	9	...	240·49	48·53	131·75	200	...	163
5 6	...	...	...	...	97·82	8·20	27·42	3	...	20
4 10	...	...	..	...	10·65	23·26	13·23	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	379	67·23	1,539·96	454·88	1,247·53	2,760	...	1,548

Favourable at one-tenth.										
RS. A.										
9 2	...	..	56	...	33·79	33·92	..	47	4	15
7 13	..	..	243	...	558·58	296·84	112·95	850	49	279
6 9	...	...	240	...	683·29	415·89	176·97	1,101	63	482
5 14	...	.	54	...	635·60	286·00	90·06	726	9	371
5 4	...	...	3	...	508·41	183·99	48·12	186	7	211
4 9	...	...	...	...	194·25	115·11	13·49	8	14	34
3 15	..	...	...	...	9·39	5·43	...	...	2	...
Total ...	...	...	596	...	2,623·31	1,337·09	441·59	2,918	148	1,392
Compounded at one-twelfth.										
RS. A.										
7 12	..	...	4	..	...	...	18·45	7	...	..
6 7	. .	...	53	...	120·33	39·27	6·70	98	11	19
5 12	...	...	44	...	305·05	76·78	21·22	171	..	176
5 2	...	...	41	...	352·13	94·07	5·61	242	2	114
4 8	...	...	4	...	137·74	115·51	...	20	...	15
3 14	..	...	1	...	51·26	38·34	...	6	...	4
3 4	...	...	.	...	4·80	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	..	147	.	971·31	363·97	51·98	544	18	328
Total of double crop compounded at favourable rates	...	...	1,122	...	5,134·58	2,155·94	1,741·10	6,222	161	3,268

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last re-settlement —*cont.*

Part I.—Area under each money rate—*cont.*

Wet lands—cont.

Rate per acre.	Chidambaram Division.			Cuddalore Division.	Tindivanam Division.			Tirukkoyilur Division.		
	Chidambaram Taluk.							Kallakurchi Taluk.		
	Coleroon sources.	Non-Coleroon sources.	Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Cuddalore Taluk.	Gingee Taluk.	Tindivanam Taluk.	Villupuram Taluk.	Kallakurchi (proper.) Taluk.	Six villages transferred from Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Tirukkoyilur Taluk.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Single crop	77,520	35,587	20,506	31,043·99	28,413 61	39,115·04	50,914·28	22,066	322	45,648
Registered double crop at one-half.	1,221	...	518	...	...	...	...	1,743	...	782
Double crop (including compounded).	...	...	...	4,060·79	494·28	879·30	1,094·17	...	...	...
Compounded at ordinary rates.	134	156	1,880	...	...	...	...	3,960	141	2,829
Compounded at favourable rates.	...	...	1,122	67·23	5,134·58	2,155·94	1,741·10	6,222	161	3,268
Grand total ...	78,875	35,743	24,026	35,172·01	34,042·47	42,150·28	53,779·55	33,991	624	52,527

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last re-settlement—*cont.*

Part II.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.

Dry lands.

Soil.		First group.		Second group.		Third group.	
Class. (1)	Sort. (2)	Taram. (3)	Rate. (4)	Taram. (5)	Rate. (6)	Taram. (7)	Rate. (8)
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
			* *Regar.*				
III	1	1	4 0	2	3 6	3	2 13
	2	2	3 6	3	2 13	4	2 4
	3	3	2 13	4	2 4	5	1 11
	4	4	2 4	5	1 11	6	1 6
	5	5	1 11	6	1 6	7	1 2
IV	1	2	3 6	3	2 13	4	2 4
	2	3	2 13	4	2 4	5	1 11
	3	4	2 4	5	1 11	6	1 6
	4	5	1 11	6	1 6	7	1 2
	5	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 13
V	1	4	2 4	5	1 11	6	1 6
	2	5	1 11	6	1 6	7	1 2
	3	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 13
	4	7	1 2	8	0 13	9	0 9
	5	8	0 13	9	0 9	10	0 6
			* *Red ferruginous.*				
VII	1	3	2 13	4	2 4	5	1 11
	2	4	2 4	5	1 11	6	1 6
	3	5	1 11	6	1 6	7	1 2
	4	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 13
	5	7	1 2	8	0 13	9	0 9
VIII	1	4	2 4	5	1 11	6	1 6
	2	5	1 11	6	1 6	7	1 2
	3	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 13
	4	7	1 2	8	0 13	9	0 9
	5	8	0 13	9	0 9	10	0 6
			* *Arenaceous.*				
XII	1	4	2 4	5	1 11	6	1 6
	2	5	1 11	6	1 6	7	1 2
	3	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 13
XIII	1	5	1 11	6	1 6	7	1 2
	2	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 13
	3	7	1 2	8	0 13	9	0 9
XIV	1	6	1 6	7	1 2	8	0 13
	2	7	1 2	8	0 13	9	0 9
	3	8	0 13	9	0 9	10	0 6

* Applies only to dry lands.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last re-settlement—*cont.*

Part II.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate—*cont.*

Wet lands.

Soil.		Wet.													
		Coleroon sources.						Ordinary sources.							
		First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.		Fifth class.	
Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
III	1	2	10 6	3	9 2	4	7 13	2	9 8	3	8 5	4	7 2	5	5 15
	2	3	9 2	4	7 13	5	6 8	3	8 5	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5
	3	4	7 13	5	6 8	6	5 14	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12
	4	5	6 8	6	5 14	7	5 3	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2
	5	6	5 14	7	5 3	8	4 9	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2	9	3 9
IV ...	1	1	11 11	2	10 6	3	9 2	1	10 11	2	9 8	3	8 5	4	7 2
	2	2	10 6	3	9 2	4	7 13	2	9 8	3	8 5	4	7 2	5	5 15
	3	3	9 2	4	7 13	5	6 8	3	8 5	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5
	4	4	7 13	5	6 8	6	5 14	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12
	5	5	6 8	6	5 14	7	5 3	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2
V	1	3	9 2	4	7 13	5	6 8	3	8 5	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5
	2	4	7 13	5	6 8	6	5 14	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12
	3	5	6 8	6	5 14	7	5 3	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2
	4	6	5 14	7	5 3	8	4 9	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2	9	3 9
	5	7	5 3	8	4 9	9	3 14	7	4 12	8	4 2	9	3 9	10	3 0

VII	1	2	10 6	3	9 2	4	7 13	2	9 8	3	8 5	4	7 2	5	5 15
	2	3	9 2	4	7 13	5	6 8	3	8 5	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5
	3	4	7 13	5	6 8	6	5 14	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12
	4	5	6 8	6	5 14	7	5 3	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2
	5	6	5 14	7	5 3	8	4 9	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2	9	3 9
VIII	1	3	9 2	4	7 13	5	6 8	3	8 5	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5
	2	4	7 13	5	6 8	6	5 14	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12
	3	5	6 8	6	5 14	7	5 3	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2
	4	6	5 14	7	5 3	8	4 9	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2	9	3 9
	5	7	5 3	8	4 9	9	3 14	7	4 12	8	4 2	9	3 9	10	3 0
XII	1	3	9 2	4	7 13	5	6 8	3	8 5	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5
	2	4	7 13	5	6 8	6	5 14	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12
	3	5	6 8	6	5 14	7	5 3	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2
XIII	1	4	7 13	5	6 8	6	5 14	4	7 2	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12
	2	5	6 8	6	5 14	7	5 3	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2
	3	6	5 14	7	5 3	8	4 9	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2	9	3 9
XIV	1	5	6 8	6	5 14	7	5 3	5	5 15	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2
	2	6	5 14	7	5 3	8	4 9	6	5 5	7	4 12	8	4 2	9	3 9
	3	7	5 3	8	4 9	9	3 14	7	4 12	8	4 2	9	3 9	10	3 0

Re-settlement current.

Taluks.	From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).
Cuddalore	1917–18	1946–47
Tindivanam	1918–19	1947–48
Gingee		
Villupuram		
Tirukkoyilur	1920–21	1949–50
Kallakurchi (*a*)		
Chidambaram	1921–22	1950–51
Vriddhachalam	1922–23	1951–52

(*a*) The settlement in respect of six villages has effect from 1922–23 to 1949–50.

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average Rainfall (1870—1925) in inches in												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Chidambaram Taluk.													
Chidambaram	1·87	0·69	0·39	0·59	1·75	1·68	2·80	5·62	5·58	11·07	15·09	8·12	55·25
Manambadi (Porto Novo) (*a*)	2·59	0·72	0·55	0·79	1·14	1·18	2·99	4·25	6·31	12·97	15·38	7·81	56·68
Mannargudi (*b*)	1·98	0·56	0·34	0·77	1·71	1·60	2·22	5·16	5·55	8·99	12·99	6·92	48·79
Srimushnam (*c*)	2·88	0·44	0·35	1·00	2·12	1·70	2·85	5·41	5·48	7·48	9·52	4·70	43·93
Vriddhachalam Taluk.													
Tittagudi (*d*)	1·22	0·53	0·28	0·96	2·92	1·74	3·07	5·07	6·36	7·18	7·12	3·99	40·44
Vriddhachalam	1·13	0·45	0·30	0·84	2·02	1·84	2·95	5·80	5·91	7·46	8·08	4·24	41·02
Cuddalore Taluk.													
Cuddalore	1·80	0·62	0·39	0·64	1·07	1·62	3·05	5·31	5·46	10·83	15·17	7·57	53·53
Kurinjipadi (*c*)	3·31	0·56	0·52	0·46	1·44	1·44	3·31	5·56	5·97	9·46	12·89	6·06	50·98
Panruti (*e*)	1·83	0·52	0·30	0·74	1·34	1·87	3·46	5·69	6·25	9·62	10·79	5·65	48·06
Gingee Taluk.													
Gingee (*d*)	1·29	0·25	0·38	0·79	2·00	2·03	3·33	0·68	6·90	7·40	7·10	3·55	36·27

Tindivanam Taluk.													
Merkanam (b)	1·37	0·30	0·33	0·55	0·91	1·34	3·14	6·01	6·03	10·21	14·38	6·00	50·57
Tindivanam	1·17	0·46	0·25	0·75	1·93	1·77	3·57	6·00	6·78	8·22	9·48	4·28	44·66
Villupuram Taluk.													
Vanur (d)	1·33	0·36	0·26	0·47	1·12	1·40	3·12	5·16	5·73	9·26	11·14	5·98	45·33
Villupuram	1·33	0·37	0·24	0·77	1·81	1·89	3·51	5·77	6·44	8·50	8·61	4·39	43·63
Kallakurchi Taluk.													
Kallakurchi	1·18	0·56	0·35	1·08	3·32	1·95	3·03	5·35	5·80	7·45	6·52	3·04	39·63
Tirukkoyilur Taluk.													
Tirukkoyilur	0·91	0·45	0·25	0·73	2·37	2·12	3·53	5·54	6·99	7·40	6·83	4·00	40·09
Ulundurpet (d)	1·35	0·54	0·22	0·90	2·38	2·13	3·21	5·16	5·85	7·62	8·01	2·97	41·37
District average ...	1·68	0·49	0·34	0·75	1·84	1·72	3·13	5·15	6·08	8·89	10·57	5·25	45·89

(a) 1898—1925. (b) 1881—1925.
(c) 1904—1925. (d) 1880—1925.
(e) 1881—1884 and 1886—1925.

Taluks.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.						
Chidambaram ...	69,073	1,34,875	116,375	8,79,152	185,448	10,14,027
Vriddhachalam ...	205,199	4,45,504	24,234	1,72,577	229,433	6,18,081
CUDDALORE DIVISION.						
Cuddalore	155,250	2,62,608	35,764	2,49,678	191,014	5,12,286
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.						
Ginjee	118,881	1,43,588	34,405	1,94,836	153,286	3,38,384
Tindivanam	146,166	2,14,773	42,480	2,36,076	188,646	4,50,849
Villupuram	154,409	2,77,305	54,003	3,46,798	208,412	6,24,103
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.						
Kallakurchi	180,605	2,63,906	34,837	2,47,822	215,442	5,11,728
Tirukkoyilur	166,594	2,43,515	52,778	3,55,994	219,372	5,99,509
Total ...	1,196,177	19,86,074	394,876	26,82,933	1,591,053	46,68,967

and Demand in Fasli 1335 (1925-26).

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Land and railway cess.	Total demand of Land Revenue, ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent.	Assessment including waste charged.	Extent.	Assessment including waste charged.				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
69,073	1,51,814	116,375	8,96,227	52,190	10,90,595	1,04,402	11,94,997
205,199	5,24,236	24,234	1,83,226	71,576	7,64,589	80,032	8,44,621
155,250	2,83,092	35,764	2,64,879	1,57,075	6,91,238	57,025	7,48,263
118,881	1,55,543	34,405	2,24,221	27,505	4,04,947	37,524	4,42,471
146,166	2,27,898	42,478	2,61,288	26,314	5,08,980	47,697	5,56,677
154,409	3,00,732	54,003	3,76,739	31,073	7,02,495	66,093	7,68,588
180,605	2,82,938	34,837	2,79,075	33,937	5,86,840	56,364	6,43,204
166,594	2,61,573	52,778	3,96,671	38,007	6,83,498	64,712	7,48,210
1,196,177	21,87,826	394,874	28,82,326	4,37,641	54,38,182	5,13,849	59,47,031

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1335 (1925–26).

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and Estates. (2)	Peishkash. (3)	Land cess. (4)	Miscellaneous Revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	CUDDALORE DIVISION.				
	Cuddalore Taluk.				
1	Alagiyanattam	2,142	245	875	3,262
2	Naduvirappattu	2,115	304	360	2,779
3	Senuappa Naickanpalayam ...	1,873	202	194	2,269
	Total	6,130	751	1,429	8,310
	TINDIVANAM DIVISION.				
	Villupuram Taluk.				
4	Zamin Malligaipattu	...	155	11	166
5	Mitta Mandagapattu	2,444	265	441	3,150
	Total	2,444	420	452	3,316
	TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.				
	Tirukkoyilur Taluk.				
6	Vettavalam...	37	897	366	1,300
	Grand Total	8,611	2,068	2,247	12,926

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks.	Demand in fasli.										Collection in fasli.		
	1326.	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1326.	1327	1328.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.													
Chidambaram	933	941	931	955	953	1,177	1,190	1,212	1,204	1,197	921	932	891
Vriddhachalam	614	618	611	622	636	670	765	795	810	844	599	618	602
CUDDALORE DIVISION.													
Cuddalore	543	621	606	606	625	638	650	656	666	753	494	505	507
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.													
Ginjee	372	351	387	431	440	411	457	415	416	431	362	347	360
Tindivanam	447	462	506	524	533	529	548	522	528	557	415	454	457
Villupuram	641	644	683	734	753	751	773	755	756	773	592	626	632
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.													
Kallakurchi	532	529	491	533	638	643	654	609	622	645	498	511	455
Tirukkoyilur	592	591	551	599	718	712	757	724	725	730	545	565	532
Total ...	4,674	4,757	4,766	5,004	5,296	5,531	5,794	5,688	5,727	5,930	4,426	4,553	4,436

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees)—*cont.*

Taluks.	Collection in fasli—*cont.*							Balance in fasli.									
	1329.	1330	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1326.	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Chidambaram Division.																	
Chidambaram	931	914	1,075	1,117	1,171	1,187	1,180	12	9	40	24	39	102	73	41	17	17
Vriddhachalam	610	602	643	669	713	781	818	15	5	9	12	34	27	96	82	29	26
Cuddalore Division.																	
Cuddalore	555	549	573	608	590	630	738	49	116	99	51	76	65	42	66	36	15
Tindivanam Division.																	
Ginjee	414	436	406	433	404	405	427	10	4	27	17	4	5	24	11	11	4
Tindivanam	499	499	512	537	509	518	549	32	8	49	25	34	17	11	13	10	8
Villupuram	703	698	680	706	712	731	749	49	18	51	31	55	71	67	43	25	24
Tirukkoyilur Division.																	
Tirukkoyilur	556	582	617	686	653	713	693	47	26	19	43	136	95	71	71	12	37
Kallakurchi	496	533	535	577	516	611	622	34	18	36	37	105	108	77	93	11	23
Total ...	4,764	4,813	5,041	5,333	5,268	5,576	5,776	248	204	330	240	483	490	461	420	151	154

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks.	Waste remitted.															
	Wet.										Dry.					
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330	Fasli 1331	Fasli 1332	Fasli 1333	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.																
Chidambaram.	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vriddhachalam.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
CUDDALORE DIVISION.																
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.																
Ginjee ...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tindivanam ...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Villupuram ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.																
Kallakurchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirukkoyilur ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	14	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	..	..	..	...	...	...

Taluks.	Waste remitted—*cont.*				Other seasonal remissions excluding fixed remissions.										
	Dry—*cont.*														
	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total.
(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.															
Chidambaram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Vriddhachalam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CUDDALORE DIVISION.															
Cuddalore ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	1
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.															
Ginjee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	..	1	5	...	9
Tindivanam ...		..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	3
Villupuram ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	...	...	3	.	8	...	...	39
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.															
Kallakurchi ..	...	..	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	2	...	11
Tirukkoyilur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	37	...	...	9	1	18	9	...	76

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluks.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in Fasli										Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Fasli 1326.	Total recovered.
	1326.	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chidambaram Division.												
Chidambaram	750	250		400	...	...	200	1,100	450	2,025		
Vriddhachalam	3,500	2,025	300	675	850	100	250	1,650	1,250	750		
Cuddalore Division.												
Cuddalore	900	2,235	4,285	4,550	2,850	950	600	500	1,450	2,025		
Tindivanam Division.											4,89,584	3,29,834
Gingee	11,830	17,930	12,545	9,325	3,765	1,025	400	2,400	800	2,200		
Tindivanam	34,460	55,285	4,500	10,750	4,175	875	5,930	11,820	4,500	4,050		
Villupuram	4,570	3,080	5,270	8,900	2,200	1,650	6,625	2,200	5,300	3,750		
Tirukkoyilur Division.												
Kallakurchi	600	200	100	1,225	3,000	4 400	2,200	7,250	6,850	5,200		
Tirukkoyilur	...	...	...	200	250	970	1,250	2,200	3,800	2,950		
Total ...	56,610	81,005	27,000	36,025	16,890	9,970	17,455	29,120	24,400	22,950	4,89,584	3,29,834

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee.

Fasli.	Chidambaram Division — Chidambaram Taluk. — Chidambaram.	Chidambaram Division — Chidambaram Taluk. — Mannargudi.	Chidambaram Division — Vriddhachalam Taluk. — Vriddhachalam.	Cuddalore Division. — Cuddalore Taluk. — Cuddalore.	Cuddalore Division. — Cuddalore Taluk. — Tiruvadi.	Tindivanam Division. — Gingee Taluk. — Gingee.	Tindivanam Division. — Tindivanam Taluk. — Tindivanam.	Tindivanam Division. — Villupuram Taluk. — Villupuram.	Tirukkoyilur Division. — Kallakurchi Taluk. — Kallakurchi.	Tirukkoyilur Division. — Tirukkoyilur Taluk. — Tirukkoyilur.	District average.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					Rice (second sort).						
1326	7·3	7·6	(a) 7·1	7·2	8·1	7·7	8·3	8·0	8·1	7·8	7·7
1327	7·4	7·5	8·8	8·1	7·5	8·9	8·3	8·7	7·9	8·2	8·1
1328	5·1	5·2	5·1	4·9	5·4	5·4	5·7	5·4	5·5	5·3	5·3
1329	4·4	4·2	4·2	4·4	4·6	4·8	4·8	4·6	(j) 4·0	4·5	4·5
1330	5·3	5·7	5·1	4·7	5·6	5·7	6·2	5·7	5·5	5·2	5·5
1331	5·0	5·1	5·0	5·5	5·7	5·6	(k) 6·1	5·6	6·1	5·5	5·5
1332	5·1	4·9	5·0	5·6	6·1	5·8	6·1	5·7	5·5	5·6	5·5
1333	6·04	6·68	5·66	6·59	6·40	6·12	6·28	6·15	5·92	5·76	6·16
1334	4·57	4·25	4·75	4·81	5·09	4·75	5·24	5·10	4·70	4·82	4·81
1335	5·24	5·02	5·35	5·26	5·82	5·90	5·86	5·83	4·82	5·61	5·47

(a) Sold for one month. (j) Sold dear throughout the year. (k) Sold cheap for four months.

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee—*cont.*

Fasli.	Chidambaram Division.			Cuddalore Division.		Tindivanam Division.			Tirukkoyilur Division.		District average.
	Chidambaram Taluk.		Vriddhachalam Taluk.	Cuddalore Taluk.		Gingee Taluk.	Tindivanam Taluk.	Villupuram Taluk.	Kallakurchi Taluk.	Tirukkoyilur Taluk.	
	Chidambaram.	Mannargudi.	Vriddhachalam.	Cuddalore.	Tiruvadi.	Gingee.	Tindivanam.	Villupuram.	Kallakurchi.	Tirukkoyilur.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				Paddy (first sort).							
1326	11·8	12·8	11·7	11·3	12·0	12·6	12·6	12·3	12·4	11·6	12·1
1327	11·8	12·0	13·2	12·1	(e)12·2	13·2	13·4	13·0	13·2	12·8	12·6
1328	8·1	(g)10·1	8·3	8·0	8·5	...	9·2	8·2	9·3	8·4	8·6
1329	6·3	...	6·3	6·1	6·7	(e) 7·8	7·4	6·9	6·4	6·8	6·7
1330	8·4	...	8·0	7·8	7·6	9·3	9·3	8·5	9·1	7·7	8·4
1331	(i) 8·2	(i) 9·8	8·6	7·9	8·5	9·2	9·0	8·4	9·6	8·6	8·8
1332	8·2	(a) 7·4	7·7	8·2	7·8	8·5	9·2	7·9	8·3	8·8	8·2
1333	9·52	...	9·19	9·44	9·68	9·37	9·67	8·54	8·37	9·39	9·24
1334	7·08	(m) 6·66	7·20	7·35	7·57	7·42	7·99	7·42	7·53	7·39	7·36
1335	7·98	...	8·20	8·15	8·65	7·97	9·43	8·36	8·38	8·67	8·42

Paddy (second sort).

1326	12·6	14·2	11·3	12·0	12·8	13·6	13·8	13 3	14·0	13·9	13·2
1327	12·4	12·6	14·4	13·0	12 6	14·6	14·0	13·8	14·0	13·6	13·5
1328	8·4	9·1	8 6	8·8	8·9	9·0	9·5	8·7	9·3	8·8	8·9
1329	7·5	6·9	6·9	6·8	7·4	7·3	8·0	7·7	7 4	7·7	7·4
1330	8·6	10·4	8·8	8·4	8·9	10·1	10·1	9·2	9 5	9·4	9·3
1331	8·4	8·4	9 0	8·7	8·9	10 0	9·5	9·0	(k) 10·1	9·4	9·1
1332	8·9	8·0	8·2	9 4	9·4	9·8	9·8	8·8	9·4	9 3	9·1
1333	10·12	10·24	9·24	10 86	9·98	10·30	10·20	9·31	9 42	9·95	10·06
1334	7·81	7·80	7·97	8·15	8·25	7·98	8·44	7·83	8·25	8 08	8·06
1335	9·07	8·00	8·82	9·23	9·24	9·53	9·93	8·84	(e) 8·08	9·47	9·02

Horsegram.

1326	13·1	11·8	14·0	12 9	(b) 9 2	12 9	13·5	13·5	15·3	13·8	13·0
1327	10·1	10·8	12·4	11·3	11·6	11·1	11·1	10·6	11·2	11·0	11·1
1328	7·5	7·7	8 1	7·1	7·8	7·7	7·6	7 7	8·6	8·1	7·7
1329	5·7	6 3	5 9	5·6	6·0	6·0	5·9	5·4	6·2	5·9	5·9
1330	6·1	5 7	5·9	5·1	6·0	6·8	6·1	5 7	6·8	5·9	6·0
1331	5·6	4·9	5·3	5·3	(l) 6·0	5·6	5·5	5 3	5·9	5·5	5·5
1332	7 4	5·3	6·0	7·2	7·4	...	7·0	7·1	6·7	7·5	6·8
1333	8·59	...	8·55	9·45	10·13	9·04	9·09	8·54	8·64	8·83	8 98
1334	6·83	(f) 5·95	7·57	6·30	7·59	6·94	7·16	6·55	10·47	7·18	7·25
1335	8·55	7 71	9·24	7·65	9·32	6·86	9·25	9·09	8·58	9·96	8·62

(a) Sold for one month.
(b) Sold for eight months.
(c) Sold for three months.
(e) Sold for six months.
(f) Sold for two months.
(g) Sold for four months.
(i) Sold cheap throughout the year.
(k) Sold cheap for four months.
(l) Sold cheap for two months.
(m) Sold for seven months.

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee—*cont.*

Fasli.	Chidambaram Division. Chidambaram Taluk. Chidambaram.	Chidambaram Division. Chidambaram Taluk. Mannargudi.	Chidambaram Division. Vriddhachalam Taluk. Vriddhachalam.	Cuddalore Division. Cuddalore Taluk. Cuddalore.	Cuddalore Division. Cuddalore Taluk. Tiruvadi.	Tindivanam Division. Gingee Taluk. Gingee.	Tindivanam Division. Tindivanam Taluk. Tindivanam.	Tindivanam Division. Villupuram Taluk. Villupuram.	Tirukkoyilur Division. Kallakurichi Taluk. Kallakurichi.	Tirukkoyilur Division. Tirukkoyilur Taluk. Tirukkoyilur.	District Average.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					Cumbu.						
1326	11·0	...	11·6	11·7	12·3	(c) 11·4	11·1	12·2	11·9	12·2	11·7
1327	11·8	10·7	12·8	12·8	12·1	...	12·1	(c) 12·1	13·1	13·5	12·3
1328	7·1	...	8·0	7·3	7·5	(f) 11·0	(e) 10·3	7·4	8·3	7·5	8·3
1329	5·7	...	6·3	6·1	6·3	...	6·1	6·3	5·8	5·8	6·1
1330	6·1	...	7·9	7·1	7·8	6·5	7·0	7·5	6·7	6·3	7·0
1331	7·0	..	7·7	7·5	8·0	...	7·8	8·0	(l) 8·5	7·3	6·2
1332	5·8	...	7·6	7·5	8·1	...	7·8	8·1	7·8	7·5	7·5
1333	6·54	...	7·93	7·93	8·07	...	7·85	7·57	7·77	7·44	7·64
1334	5·63	(f) 6·17	6·91	6·93	7·12	(c) 6·90	6·22	7·06	7·45	6·96	6·74
1335	6·46	...	7·36	7·36	7·66	7·88	7·87	7·87	8·46	7·84	7·64

Ragi.

1326	12·0	...	12·8	12·6	13·8	(c) 12·8	12·4	13·7	12·8	13·1	12·9
1327	12·9	11·8	14·0	14·5	13·2	...	13·8	(c) 12·8	14·4	(d) 15·1	13·6
1328	(h) 6·9	...	8·8	8·4	8·9	(f) 11·6	9·2	9·2	9·1	8·7	8·9
1329	6·1	...	6·5	6·0	6·5	6·2	6·3	6·6	6·1	6·2	6·3
1330	7·2	...	8·0	7·1	8·0	6·9	7·8	8·3	7·6	6·9	7·5
1331	7·6	...	8·0	8·1	8·5	7·2	8·1	8·6	(l) 8·8	7·8	7·3
1332	7·2	...	8·2	7·3	8·5	7·5	8·4	8·8	9·0	8·1	8·1
1333	7·67	...	8·42	8·23	8·85	8·05	8·54	8·54	8·80	8·00	8·34
1334	6·43	(f) 6·66	7·98	7·55	8·15	7·49	7·48	8·31	7·74	7·52	7·53
1335	7·26	...	8·75	7·96	9·76	8·52	8·83	9·42	9·25	8·62	8·71

Salt.

1326	18·3	16·1	17·2	17·2	16·8	18·4	19·3	16·6	16·4	16·1	17·2
1327	15·0	14·4	15·1	13·9	15·0	14·9	16·5	16·4	14·1	15·3	15·0
1328	15·2	(d) 16·2	13·4	13·3	13·0	14·1	14·8	14·2	13·4	13·8	14·1
1329	14·7	17·7	15·5	15·1	14·7	15·9	(i) 18·7	16·7	15·3	14·6	15·9
1330	15·6	17·2	15·8	15·9	16·0	16·5	20·6	17·3	14·7	16·1	16·6
1331	15·3	15·9	14·0	15·2	15·4	17·5	20·1	17·4	13·6	15·7	16·0
1332	13·2	12·2	13·1	14·3	13·7	15·5	(n) 18·2	15·0	12·7	15·3	14·3
1333	12·79	9·83	10·00	11·02	11·42	13·45	14·40	12·80	11·41	11·95	11·91
1334	18·10	13·40	13·16	16·40	16·39	19·32	20·54	17·39	14·85	17·14	16·67
1335	17·35	16·79	14·25	16·08	16·13	16·99	21·41	16·78	16·01	16·47	16·83

(c) Sold for three months.
(d) Sold cheap for a greater portion of the year.
(e) Sold for six months.
(f) Sold for two months.
(h) Sold dear for the greater portion of the year.
(i) Sold cheap throughout the year.
(l) Sold cheap for two months.
(n) Sold for ten months.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country Spirits.										
Number of retail shops licensed ... No.	549	524	510	488	483	472	473	478	467	475
Issues in Imperial proof gallons	1,137,100	115,752	120,976	179,234	176,166	162,596	156,726	139,520	145,779	124,304
Number of persons per retail shop ... No.	4,302	4,507	4,631	4,840	4,803	4,915	4,904	4,853	4,967	5,179
Gross receipts from duty ... .. Rs.	6,41,991	7,25,032	8,75,736	12,76.405	13,23,879	12,07,834	11,36,940	11.37,949	11,25,646	10,60,974
Gross receipts from rentals ... Rs.	2,87,832	2,78,871	2,91,525	3,18,301	5,93,753	5,39,671	4,26,096	5,81,234	5,30,489	5,16,559
Toddy.										
Number of retail shops licensed ... No.	342	339	323	329	325	311	327	318	320	323
Number of persons per shop ... ... No.	6,906	6,967	7.312	7,179	7,107	7,388	7,094	7,295	7,250	7,616
Gross receipts from tree-tax ... ... Rs.	1,98,320	1,97,674	2,34,977	2,85,043	3,15,100	2,66,769	2,93,254	2,96,950	2,85,261	2,91,867
Gross receipts from rentals... ... Rs.	2,36,590	2,68,592	3,14,040	3,89,063	4,68,875	4,46,771	4,43,013	5,11,319	4,86,032	4,73,718
Ganja, Bhang.										
Number of retail shops licensed ... No.	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
Quantity sold in seers.	628	522	570	660	700	791	737	718	592	783

Number of persons per shop ... ... No.	181,692	181,692	181,692	181,692	178,461	178,461	165,714	165,714	165,714	175,714
Gross receipts from duty ... ... Rs.	6,888	7,250	8,514	6,936	12,383	15,980	14,407	15,252	11,414	14,430
Gross receipts from rentals ... ... Rs.	14,976	17,628	15,276	17,574	16,728	18,624	23,328	23,560	20,784	18,660
Opium.										
Number of retail shops licensed ... No.	12	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
Quantity sold in seers.	224	222	221	211	214	223	200	220	215	220
Number of persons per shop ... ... No.	198,833	214,727	214,727	236,200	210,909	210,909	210,909	210,909	210,909	223,636
Gross receipts from duty ... ... Rs.	8,876	9,379	9,616	10,342	10,860	11,928	11,242	10,924	11,840	22,502
Gross receipts from rentals ... Rs.	10,572	11,172	11,252	10,823	11,088	14,184	18,552	16,932	17,592	17,100

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

Items.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	41,04,794	44,23,179	44,54,624	43,33,132	44,85,208	49,34,715	53,25,853	52,74,051	54,31,746	52,46,170
Stamps	8,92,872	8,06,135	8,88,459	9,31,577	8,01,927	8,74,555	9,40,935	10,03,920	10,45,171	10,18,213
Excise	14,49,655	15,78,140	18,73,368	24,46,401	29,22,093	26,54,404	24,74,890	26,66,331	25,99,898	25,22,765
Forest	Not available.	Not available.	1,55,108	1,28,597	1,66,657	1,09,869	1,12,612	1,03,049	1,06,475	76,489
Registration	1,33,554	1,35,648	1,57,788	2,06,282	1,79,303	1,89,202	1,89,029	1,95,637	2,08,776	2,08,230
Opium	19,769	20,582	20,860	21,774	21,972	26,124	29,806	27,856	29,436	39,632
Salt	4,45,211	3,92,704	3,14,740	4,16,317	6,41,057	3,23,784	3,00,221	5,06,108	2,59,298	2,79,907
Customs	1,30,260	2,01,895	2,76,863	3,43,049	2,61,290	5,16,832	6,71,146	5,54,497	5,02,287	5,32,357

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port.	Imports.				
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CUDDALORE.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise	23,74,299	28,10,612	23,37,549	23,18,814	25,11,866
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	23,74,299	28,10,612	23,37,549	23,18,814	25,11,866
PORTO NOVO.					
Merchandise	4,61,980	7,11,650	5,59,511	6,60,067	12,44,969
Treasure	..	9,000	...	...	...
Total ..	4,61,980	7,20,650	5,59,511	6,60,067	12,44,969

Name of port.	Exports.				
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CUDDALORE.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise	1,99,68,608	2,43,91,540	1,81,96,264	1,96,14,426	1,49,89,590
Treasure	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	1,99,68,608	2,43,91,540	1,81,96,264	1,96,14,426	1,49,89,590
PORTO NOVO.					
Merchandise	51,14,254	51,71,695	49,49,901	59,83,197	83,94,124
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	51,14,254	51,71,695	49,49,901	59,83,197	83,94,124

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports.

(Average of five years ending 1925–26.)

Imports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
				Rs.
Cuddalore.	Coal and coke	tons.	2,047	3,28,403
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	tons.	224	27,288
	Pulse	„	1,618	2,34,229
	Rice in the husk (Paddy) ...	„	3,257	3,20,268
	Rice not in the husk	„	1,490	2,42,384
	Wheat flour	„	138	24,107
	Other sorts of grain	„	44	7,880
	Seeds—			
	Essential	tons.	5	916
	Non-essential—			
	Cotton	tons.	217	23,670
	Mustard	„	169	38,286
	Sesamum (til or ginjili) ...	„	76	20,753
	Other sorts	„	39	6,707
	Spices—			
	Betelnuts	tons.	26,008	4,48,291
	Other sorts	„	261	8,025
	Textiles—			
	Jute—			
	Manufactures—			
	Gunny bags ...	No.	464,480	...
		tons.	369	2,30,845
	Other kinds	„	18	19,189
	Other sorts of textiles		...	400

Exports.

Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)		Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
				Rs.
Cuddalore.	Fruits and vegetables		618	11,932
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk	tons.	135	14,361
	Rice not in the husk	„	14	2,286
	Other grains	„	289	41,940
	Oils—			
	Groundnut	cwt.	24,463	11,96,666
		galls.	411,601	
	Other sorts	cwt.	688	29,860
		galls.	18,072	
	Provisions and Oilman's stores.	val.	...	2,64,339
	Oil-cakes—			
	Groundnut cake	tons.	482	60,880
	Other oil-cakes	„	115	17,327
	Seeds—			
	Groundnuts	tons.	57,966	1,57,94,696
	Other sorts	„	5	1,247
	Sugar	„	1,076	5,59,806
	Textiles—			
	Cotton—Manufactures—			
	Piece-goods—coloured, printed or dyed	yds.	3,146,039	13,76,513
	All other articles of Merchandise—			
	Unmanufactured	val.	...	16,745
	Manufactured	„	...	43,488
	Total		...	1,94,32,086

			RS.
Cuddalore—*cont.*	Wood and timber—		
	Timber other than railway sleepers—		
	Teakwood ... ... cub. tons.	1,639	2,30,373
	Other timber ... "	744	31,197
	Manufactures of wood, other than furniture and cabinet-ware	...	1,02,322
	Other kinds of wood	...	5,975
	All other articles of Merchandise—		
	Unmanufactured	...	46,068
	Manufactured	...	72,962
	Total ...	...	24,70,538

Imports.

Porto Novo.	Apparel excluding hosiery and boots and shoes.	...	4,421
	Earthenware and porcelain	...	1,652
	Furniture and cabinetware	...	1,723
	Hardware excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware.	...	1,771
	Provisions and Oilman's Stores ...	...	3,962
	Spices—		
	Betel nut ... ... cwt.	30,687	6,17,059
	Textiles—		
	Cotton Piece-goods ... ... yds.	5,221	3,406
	Jute—Gunny bags ... ... No.	3,485	965
	Wood and Timber—		
	Other Timber ... ... c. tons.	1,296	47,804
	All other articles	...	21,572
	Total ...	...	7,04,885

Exports.

				RS.
Porto Novo.	Animals, living—			
	Cattle except sheep and goats	No.	39	5,714
	Fish excluding canned fish ...	cwt.	54	4,200
	Fruits and Vegetables—			
	Fresh vegetables of all kinds.	cwt.	8,764	34,365
	Fruits and Vegetables, dried, salted or preserved. All sorts.	tons.	7	1,184
	Grain, Pulse and Flour—			
	Rice in the husk	tons.	57	6,078
	Rice not in the husk	"	157	26,954
	Cleaned rice	"	28	4,345
	Pulse—Other sorts	"	32	3,816
	Grain—Other sorts	"	9	8,252
	Hides and Skins, Raw—			
	Sheep skins	ton. No.	½ 1,258	1,258
	Leather—Skins, Tanned or Dressed—			
	Sheep skins	tons. No.	4½ 18,036	20,293
	Other skins	...	..	744
	Oil cakes—			
	Rape and sesamum cakes ...	tons.	8	1,106
	Provision and Oilman's Stores—			
	Ghee	cwt.	29	2,597
	Seeds—Oilseeds—			
	Groundnuts	tons.	18,983	50 18,369
	Spices—			
	Chillies	cwt.	93	2,300
	Sugar—			
	Molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery.	tons.	8	2,329
	Textiles—			
	Cotton—Manufactures—			
	Coloured, printed or dyed—			
	Lungis and Saris	yds.	9,01,489	5,99,577
	Other sorts	"	1,64,500	1,25,527
	Tobacco—Unmanufactured ...	lb.	1,284	720
	Manufactured ...	"	1,770	1,220
	All other articles	...	...	10,625
	Total ...		...	58,81,518

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26.

Items	District Board, Cuddalore.	Chidambaram Taluk Board.	Vriddhachalam Taluk Board.	Cuddalore Taluk Board	Tindivanam Taluk Board.	Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.	Union Boards.	Total of all Boards.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—Ordinary.								
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ..	2,65,024	46,386	36,194	30,408	66,042	52,315	58,354	5,54,723
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,58,776	369	194	179	90	111	...	1,57,719
(3) Endowments and contributions ...	1,850	1,660	974	1,000	1,885	...	..	7,369
(4) Remunerative enterprises	38,061	5,760	3,010	4,362	8,020	4,495	15,455	79,163
(5) Other receipts	2,52,303	6,163	204	830	6,764	660	3,835	2,70,759
Total ..	7,14,014	60,338	40,576	36,779	82,801	57,581	77,644	10 69,733
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—								
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	...	..	..	...		.	..	..
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	6,500	10,502	8,935	21,060	18,242	...	65,239
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	7,14,014	53,838	30,074	27,841	61,741	39,339	77,644	10,04,494
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	6,36,082	46,316	31,669	16,337	49,559	32,563	68,113	8,80,639
(9) Surplus or deficit	+77,932	+7,522	−1,595	+11,507	+12,182	+6,776	+9,531	+1,23,855
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+77,932	+7,522	−1,595	+11,507	+12,182	+6,776	+9,531	+1,23,855

B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT

Capital.

(12) Government grants	...		...	..	...	..	...	...
(13) Endowments and contributions... ..	5,275		...		.	..	...	5,275
(14) Loans	12,900	..	..		..	..	.	12,900
(15) Other receipts	.	...	950	46	..	.		996
(16) Total receipts	18,175		+ 950	46	...		...	19,171
(17) Total expenditure	82,121	8,768	2,903	3,633	...	2,699	122	1,00,246
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) *minus* item (16)].	* 63,946	8,768	1,953	3,587	...	2,699	122	81,075
(19) *Add* contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—								
(i) Lighting Account—Capital— ...	..			...	.	..	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	..		...		..		...	..
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital	..		...		...		..	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	60,729	8,768	2,903	3,587		2,699	122	78,808
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) *minus* item (20)]	+ 17,203	– 1,246	– 4,498	+ 7,920	+ 12,182	+ 4,077	+ 9,409	+ 45,047
(22) Opening balance	77,132	7,259	13,026	– 369	– 9,767	11,640	17,717	1,36,172
(23) Closing balance	94,335	6,013	8,528	7,551	21,949	15,717	27,126	1,81,219
(24) Difference [item (23) *minus* item (22)].	+ 17,203	– 1,246	– 4,498	+ 7,920	+ 12,182	+ 4,077	+ 9,409	45,047

* Of this Rs. 3,217 was met from capital balance.

† Shown as capital balance.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925–26.

Items. (1)	Chidambaram. (2)	Cuddalore. (3)	Villupuram. (4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—			
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	27,616	66,972	24,745
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	...	3,134	1,589
(3) Endowments and contributions.	5,568	375	2,040
(4) Remunerative enterprises ...	11,895	17,823	4,787
(5) Other receipts	24,651	71,075	33,031
Total ...	69,730	1,59,379	66,172
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—			
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	5,772	8,659	2,139
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	653
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	63,958	1,50,720	63,380
(8) Total ordinary expenditure.	60,866	1,62,380 (*a*)	73,811 (*b*)
(9) Surplus or deficit	+ 3,092	− 11,660	− 10,431
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	..	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	+ 3,092	− 11,660	− 10,431

	RS.	RS.	RS.
NOTE.—Arrears (both tax and non-tax items).	7,192	9,972	3,022
Unpaid bills	818	1,456	Nil.

(*a*) Includes an investment of Rs. 80,000 in Co-operative Bank.
(*b*) Includes an investment of Rs. 12,000.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925-26—*cont.*

Items. (1)	Chidambaram. (2)	Cuddalore. (3)	Villupuram. (4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
B.—General Account—Capital—			
(12) Government grants	...	...	...
(13) Endowments and contributions.	501	...	...
(14) Loans	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts	375	...	...
(16) Total receipts	876	16,122	...
(17) Total expenditure	6,227	16,122	2,156
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) *minus* item (16)].	* 5,351	...	2,156
(19) *Add*—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—			
(i) Lighting Account—Capital.	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	374	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	16,496	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	* 5,200	...	2,156
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) *minus* item (20)].	− 2,108	− 28,156	− 12,587
(22) Opening balance—Ordinary.	18,364	70,798	24,477
(23) Closing balance	16,256	42,642	11,890
(24) Difference [item (23) *minus* item (22)].	− 2,108	− 28,156	− 12,587

* Rs. 151 met from capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluks.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.						
Chidambaram	37,210	3,063	250	19	2,495	80
Vriddhachalam ...	22,105	984	171	7	623	22
CUDDALORE DIVISION.						
Cuddalore	38,040	4,035	212	23	3,697	273
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.						
Gingee	12,001	568	116	6	223	30
Tindivanam	19,308	1,513	175	14	875	28
Villupuram	27,625	2,472	167	15	1,944	271
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.						
Kallakkurichi	19,617	888	128	6	549	28
Tirukkoyilur	25,559	1,893	159	12	920	118
District Total ...	201,465	15,416	174	13	11,326	850
Hindus	186,813	12,924	172	12	9,698	259
Mussalmans	8,366	607	250	18	541	14
Christians	4,939	1,798	154	55	1,057	576
Others	1,310	86	572	37	28	1

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1926.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Public.									
Arts Colleges— Men	...	...	.	1	..	1	422	...	422
Do. Women	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
Professional Colleges—Men.	..	.	.	..	.	..	...	..	...
Professional Colleges—Women	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Secondary Schools for boys.	...	2	6	8		16	5,193	40	5,233
(a) Secondary Schools for girls.	1	...	...	..	.	1	..	140	140
(b) Elementary Schools for boys.	92	22	619	1,308	222	2,263	88,068	7,829	95,897
(b) Elementary Schools for girls.	...	21	79	25	3	128	164	8,927	9,091
Training Schools for Masters.	2	..	1	3	..	6	580	...	580
Training Schools for Mistresses.	1	...	..	.	.	1	...	60	60
Other special schools.	.	...	.	3	..	3	180	45	225
Oriental Colleges.	...	...	..	3	.	3	39	...	39
Total	96	45	705	1,351	225	2,422	94,646	17,041	111,687
Private.									
Advanced	...	...	..	1	12	13	247	..	247
Elementary ..	..	..	.	1	85	86	1,909	117	2,026
Total ..		..	..	2	97	99	2,156	117	2,273
Grand Total ..	96	45	705	1,353	322	2,521	96,802	17,158	113,960

(a) Includes European High and Middle schools.
(b) Includes European Primary schools.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

Nature of management.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	1,03,811	1,02,302	...	..	11,735	10,627	27,920	27,810	62,946	62,655	1,210	1,210
Local Board	5,33,634	2,13,265	...	...	69,779	18,829	4,57,847	1,90,771	4,817	2,757	1,191	908
Municipal Board... ...	80,540	23,029	...	...	36,953	6,424	42,683	16,339	...	...	904	266
Aided	6,49,543	2,43,834	1,43,607	67,091	1,09,113	19,752	2,56,974	66,068	49,434	18,522	90,415	72,431
Unaided	11,005	6,055	...	...	...	...	11,005	6,055	...	...	...	...
Private	42,472	8,253	...	...	37,473	5,385	4,299	2,918	...	..	...	...
District Total .	14,21,005	5,96,768	1,43,607	67,091	2,65,053	60,967	8,01,428	3,09,961	1,17,197	83,934	93,720	74,815
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial Funds ...	...	5,57,710	...	32,650	...	33,911	...	4,46,775	...	32,213	...	12,161
Local Funds	...	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	...	...
Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Fees	...	2,18,188	...	48,851	...	1,33,702	...	40,434	..	107	...	94
Endowments	...	34,114	...	15	...	32,372	...	1,727	...	...	...	...
Subscriptions	...	11,524	...	...	...	2,550	...	2,515	...	...	...	6,459
Other Sources	...	1,942	...	...	...	1,551	...	16	...	184	...	191

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925.

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925.

Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	In-patients. Number of beds available. Men.	Women.	Daily average number. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Out-patients. Average daily attendance. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor.	Total expenditure during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A															RS.
Cuddalore 1840	I ...	58	36	42·01	19·53	3·16	2·01	66·71	65·71	29·44	16·14	11·52	122·81	28,233	28,578
Asiznagar 1915	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·61	1·09	5·29	1·56	11·55	570	546
Chidambaram ... 1867	III ...	12	10	14·77	6·21	0·38	0·67	22·03	136·20	65·29	24·14	23·02	253·65	40,178	19,000
Cuddalore Old Town. 1860	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		53·63	19·81	16·96	12·89	103·29	20,046	3,399
Gingee 1887	III ...	...	...	...			...	...	17·29	10·43	5·62	4·19	37·53	7,083	2,876
Kallakkurichi ... 1879	III ...	8	8	5·88	2·80	0·42	0·19	9·29	32·66	14·97	10·24	11·12	68·99	11,419	5,465
Kurinjippādi ... 1889	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·97	10·83	6·87	5·20	43·87	7,787	1,987
Mannārgudi ... 1889	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·73	15·21	9·69	8·28	66·91	11,334	3,262
Merkanam 1889	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·36	8·79	6·12	5·42	36·51	6,591	2,283
Nellikuppam ... 1892	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		40·43	12·87	13·96	9·83	77·09	13,780	2,284
Panruti 1880	III ...	...			...	...	...	...	65·47	32·10	19·87	13·20	130·64	20,819	3,405
Porto Novo 1890	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·16	24·45	17·88	12·75	97·24	16,189	3,474
Sankarāpuram .. 1889	III ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	22·77	8·42	8·56	4·68	44·43	6,080	3,057
Srimushnam ... 1892	III	...	...	...	...		...	...	23·71	10·35	6·82	5·72	46·60	8,937	3,083
Tindivanam 1877	III ...	8	8	4·16	1·39	0·15	0·05	5·75	47·19	12·24	8·81	7·19	75·43	13,448	8,307
Tirukkōyilūr ... 1877	III ...	6	6	3·73	1·29	0·36	0·20	5·58	35·30	19·08	14·40	10·28	79·06	12,416	6,322
Tiruppāpuliyūr ... 1884	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·12	17·12	13·58	12·18	99·00	18,150	2,190
Tittagudi 1888	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·22	8·99	6·00	5·77	45·98	7,722	3,262
Ulundūrpettai ... 1890	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·55	6·55	5·63	3·51	33·24	4,824	3,288
Valavanur 1913	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23·85	12·84	10·73	8·73	56·15	9,594	2,780

Vanur ...	1890	III ...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	20·21	9·39	5·80	4·39	39·79	5,597	2,589
Villupuram ...	1875	III ...	10	10	6·80	1·68	0·11	0·40	8·63	40·38	18·85	11·36	6·74	77·33	12,319	8,867
Vriddhachalam ..	1875	III ...	8	8	5·60	1·01	0·38	0·15	7·14	40·73	17·29	11·55	8·73	78·30	13,414	8,190
Chinnasalem ...	1925	III ...	...	..	...	...	...	.		4·31	1·11	·59	·29	6·30	577	...
Edaichittoor ...	1925	III ...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	5·38	2·05	·76	·57	8·76	892	...
Kadambaliyur ...	1925	III ...	...	...	...	..			..	13·66	3·94	2·6	1·41	21·61	1,162	...
Komaratchi ...	1925	III ...	...	...	..		...	...	.	17·88	8·34	1·89	1·86	29·49	1,436	...
Kullanchavadi ...	1925	III .	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	15·22	8·90	3·64	2·44	30·20	4,963	...
Rettanai ...	1925	III ...	...	...	..	.	..	...	.	8·11	4·30	1·88	2·07	16·36	511	...
Sirupakkam ..	1925	III ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	7·70	3·00	2·3	1·43	14·7	3,651	...
Tiruvannanallur ...	1925	III ...	...	...	...		...	...	.	9·00	3·00	3·00	2·00	17·00	497	
B																
Tiruppāppuliyūr (Women and Children's Dispensary). ...	1896	III ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	25·59	8·42	8·63	42·64	6,363	3,121
District Total, Class A (General Dispensaries). ...		...	110	86	82·95	33·91	4·96	3·31	125·13	962·61	421·34	277·68	208·26	1,868·89	314,219	128,444
District Total, Class B (Female Dispensaries). ...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	25·59	8·42	8·63	42·64	6,363	3,121
Combined District Total...			110	86	82·95	33·91	4·96	3·31	125·13	962·61	446·93	286·10	216·89	1,912·53	320,582	1,31,565

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

CLASS III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds.

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all railway dispensaries whether maintained by State railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluks and Municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under 1 year during the three years ending 1925–26.
	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chidambaram Division.							
Chidambaram ...	4,854	4,337	5,426	25	29	29	2,344
Tittagudi ...	2,097	3,196	3,156	...	...	...	1,336
Vriddhachalam	4,921	4,125	4,023	30	29	28	2,334
Cuddalore Division.							
Cuddalore	7,267	7,399	6,900	28	29	28	4,338
Tindivanam Division.							
Gingee	5,212	6,302	7,083	29	24	26	2,475
Tindivanam ...	5,220	5,651	5,220	26	29	29	2,430
Villupuram ...	6,688	8,063	7,872	29	24	26	3,509
Tirukkoyilur Division.							
Kallakurchi ..	3,984	6,258	4,832	27	29	28	2,273
Tirukkoyilūr ...	5,138	6,814	6,638	25	24	29	1,588
Ulundurpet ...	3,685	5,229	5,117	...	..	..	1,604
Municipalities.							
Chidambaram ..	329	502	323	23	23	26	166
Cuddalore ...	2,033	2,012	1,980	48	42	42	1,486
Villupuram ...	526	627	589	30	36	33	365
Total ...	52,954	60,605	59,[illegible]09	28·1	28·5	26·9	26,248

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916—25.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Village Courts	5,371	35	...	.	...	...	...
Village Bench Courts ...	(a)952	*	...	...	...	...	...
Panchayat Courts	(b) 4,320	42	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	187	25	2	2	2	2	100
District Munsif's Courts ...	7,452	(c) 219	5 067	287	257	146	57
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,272	(c)3,619	45	6	5	3	60
District Judges' Courts ...	31	(c)6,219	...	...	...	...	...

* Not furnished by the Collector.
(a) average for 6 years from 1916 to 1921.
(b) average for 4 years from 1922 to 1925.
(c) average for 8 years from 1918 to 1925.
NOTE.—The District Munsifs have also disposed of 165,460 small cause suits during the ten years.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1916--25.)

Offence.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Murder	...	...	...	.	...	2	...	2	6	...
Culpable homicide ...	...	.	...	1	1	1	3	3	2	3
Hurts and assaults ...	214	215	226	246	234	173	248	219	231	203
Other offences against the person.	23	14	11	47	51	46	58	116	62	168
Decoity	...	...	...	..	...	4	11	7	14	36
Robbery	6	9	15	15	7	18	12	9	7	10
House-breaking	27	47	37	55	57	30	38	13	43	34
Cattle theft	65	64	59	123	78	67	111	89	101	91
Other theft	504	487	506	688	519	568	566	634	49[illegible]	468
Other charges against property.	106	187	112	118	151	163	187	164	140	179
Offences against public tranquility (Chapter VIII).	38	87	78	45	111	122	57	134	132	70
Other offences against the Penal Code.	348	387	547	528	237	270	430	312	252	304
Total ...	1,331	1,497	1,591	1,861	1,446	1,464	1,741	1,702	1,480	1,566
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	54	64	62	57	29	37	42	41	60	28
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	8	28	26	16	18	2	3	4	1	2
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	152	154	84	93	112	92	71	92	113	69
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	685	1,421	586	552	1,680	1,655	1,947	1,341	1,778	562
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	127	153	93	141	196	81	77	69	115	46
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	536	843	1,003	805	646	983	897	867	710	954
Total ...	1,562	2,663	1,854	1,664	2,681	2,850	3,037	2,414	2,777	1,661
Grand total ...	2,893	4,160	3,445	3,525	4,127	4,314	4,778	4,116	4,257	3,227

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916—25).

Class of courts. (1)	Number of original cases instituted. (2)	Number of appeals received. (3)
Village Magistrates	277	...
Village Panchayat Courts	1,065†	...
Bench Magistrates, 1st Class	101	...
Do. 2nd Class	4,216	...
Special Magistrates	398	...
Stipendiary Magistrates	7,114	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates ...	344	268
District Magistrate	5	14
Additional District Magistrate	...	...
* Court of Sessions	66	46

* Figures not being available for the year 1916, the average has been worked out only for the 9 years from 1917 to 1925.

† The Village Panchayat Courts have been working during the two years 1924 and 1925 and average for two years given.

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1926.

Taluks.	Number of										Total accommodation in them.	Remarks.
	Stations.	Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Police talaiyaris.	Reserve talaiyaris.	Known depredators.	Sub-jails.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Cuddalore Division.	6	...	1	7	25	144	...	216	78	2	48	
Marine Police ...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
Reserve Police ..	...	...	1	...	12	105	...	...	...	...	...	
Prosecuting Inspector.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chidambaram ..	5	2 + 1 (a)	1	6*	18	88	...	268	37	3	62	(a) Temporary.
Vriddhachalam ..	4	3	1	4	10	72	...	216	32	2	46	
Gingee	2	1		2	4	33	...	130	14	1	22	
Tindivanam Division.	4	1	1	5*	8	61	...	167	19	1	16	
Villupuram ...	5	1	1	5	11	97	...	230	73	2	54	
Kallakurichi ...	5	3	1	5	11	76	...	202	57	1	18	
Tirukkoyilur ...	5	2	1	6*	13	73	...	222	62	2	42	
Reserve Sub-Inspector on other duty.	...	...	...	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	36	14	9	49	112	759	...	1,651	...	...	...	

* Includes one Prosecuting Sub-Inspector.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.	
			Per head of assessee.	Per head of population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1922–23	1,284	2,28,973	178	0 1 7
1923–24	1,106	2,15,971	195	0 1 5
1924–25	1,372	2,06,140	150	0 1 5
1925–26	1,403	2,32,922	166	0 1 7
1926–27	1,348	2,07,212	154	0 1 5

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1931.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1931.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1931.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1911—1921.	1921—1931.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Chidambaram Division.												
Chidambaram	402	5	321	61,573	324,419	156,251	168,168	310,405	320,190	−3·1	4·5	807
Vriddhachalam	576	1	295	49,154	282,359	139,510	142,849	263,577	265,984	−0·9	7·1	490
Cuddalore Division.												
Cuddalore	448	3	222	71,705	385,474	195,044	190,430	358,021	386,604	−7·4	7·7	860
Tindivanam Division.												
Gingee	410	...	214	35,216	221,102	110,990	110,112	206,339	199,470	3·4	7·2	539
Tindivanam	446	1	244	41,385	225,655	113,595	112,060	219,551	217,329	1·0	2·8	506
Villupuram	467	2	281	65,141	345,015	173,723	171,292	330,777	338,603	−2·3	4·3	739
Tirukkoyilur Division.												
Kallakurichi	873	2	363	61,092	327,130	163,628	163,502	309,100	305,418	1·2	5·8	375
Tirukkoyilur	585	2	345	60,006	343,353	172,331	171,022	322,315	328,968	−2·0	6·5	587
District Total ...	4,207	16	2,315	445,272	2,454,507	1,225,072	1,229,435	2,320,085	2,362,566	−1·8	5·8	583

II.—Variation in Population since 1901.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901—1911.	1911—1921.	1921—1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	2,454,507	2,320,085	2,362,566	+12·1	−1·8	+5·8
Chidambaram Taluk.						
Bhuvanagiri	8,846	7,276	7,930	−4·5	−8·2	+21·5
Chidambaram * ...	25,084	22,501	21,827	+7·1	+5·5	+11·4
Mannargudi	9,109	2,915	3,263	+10·1	−11·9	+212·5
Porto Novo	13,762	12,940	15,804	+15·2	−18·1	+6·3
Srimushnam	6,213	3,996	3,884	−0·8	+2·9	+55·4
Cuddalore Taluk.						
Cuddalore * ..	59,057	50,527	56,574	+8·3	−10·7	+16·8
Nellikuppam	13,695	12,512	13,504	+2·3	−7·3	+9·4
Panruti	13,952	15,293	15,864	+4·3	−3·7	−8·7
Kallakurichi Taluk.						
Chinnasalem	7,130	6,808	6,894	+11·1	−1·1	+4·7
Kallakurichi	7,522	8,655	8,222	+9·9	+5·3	−13·09
Tindivanam Taluk						
Tindivanam	18,856	15,177	13,804	+21·3	+9·9	+24·2
Tirukkoyilur Taluk.						
Tirukkoyilur	13,436	10,154	10,654	+23·6	−4·7	+32·3
Ulundur	6,166	5,047	5,404	+314·4	−6·6	+2·3
Villupuram Taluk.						
Valavanur	7,051	7,697	8,687	+7·9	−11·4	−8·4
Villupuram * ...	20,127	17,423	16,157	+43·4	+8·0	+15·5
Vriddhachalam Taluk.						
Vriddhachalam ...	9,016	6,540	11,779	+24·8	−44·5	+37·8

* Represents Municipal Town.

III.—Roads.

Year. (1)	Mileage of roads maintained. Total. (2)	Metalled. (3)	Un-metalled. (4)
1930-31.			
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department.	...	...	...
Maintained by the District Board	1,054	544¾ (District Board and Taluk and Union Boards together)	854⅛
Do. Taluk and Union Boards.	344⅞		
Total ...	1,398⅞	544¾	854⅛
Maintained by Chidambaram Municipality—			
Trunk roads	...	...	...
Other roads	18	7	11
Maintained by Cuddalore Municipality—			
Trunk roads	2	2	...
Other roads	51	44	7
Maintaind by Villupuram Municipality—			
Trunk roads	1	1	...
Other roads	13	7	6
Total ...	85	61	24

IV.—Travellers' Bungalows.

(Alterations and additions to List of Travellers' Bungalows at pages 4 to 12.)

Page.	Item number.	Taluks and stations.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	
			For	*Read*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	4	CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.		
		Chidambaram Taluk.		
For "Jayankondapalaiyam" *read* "Jayankondapatnam".				
5	12	Srimushnam	Chidambaram, 24 miles.	Vriddhachalam, 8 miles.
		Vriddhachalam Taluk.		
"	13	Kilacheruvai	Chidambaram, 51 miles.	Pennadam, 12 miles.
6	14	Kumaramangalam ...	Chidambaram, 29 miles.	Vriddhachalam, 7 miles.
"	15	Pelandurai anicut ...	Chidambaram, 40 miles.	Pennadam, 4 miles.
"	16	Melmathur anicut ...	Chidambaram, 36 miles.	Mukasa Parur, 8 miles.
"	17	Toludur	Trichinopoly, 49 miles.	Pennadam, 16 miles.
"	18	Veppur III	Chidambaram, 41 miles.	Kuthakudi, 5 miles.
7	19	Vriddhachalam... ...	Porto Novo, 30 miles.	Vriddhachalam, 1 mile.
"	20	Vriddhachalam anicut ..	Porto Novo, 27 miles.	Vriddhachalam, 6 miles.
		CUDDALORE DIVISION.		
		Cuddalore Taluk.		
"	23	Kurinjipadi III... ...	Alapakkam, 12 miles.	Kurinjipadi, 1 mile.
		TINDIVANAM DIVISION.		
		Gingee Taluk.		
8	28	Gingee (Old) II ...	Tindivanam, 20 miles.	Tindivanam, 17 miles.
		TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.		
		Tirukkoyilur Taluk.		
11	45	Elavanasur III	Tirukkoyilur, 19 miles.	Ulundurpet, 9 miles.
12	48	Ulundurpettai I ...	Panruti, 21 miles.	Ulundurpet, 3 miles.

V.—Religions in 1931.

Taluks.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Christians			Others (chiefly Jains).		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I. CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.												
Chidambaram	300,098	144,835	155,263	15,807	7,221	8,586	8,481	4,175	4,306	33	20	13
Vriddhachalam	272,422	134,514	137,908	5,542	2,824	2,718	4,381	2,158	2,223	14	14	...
II. CUDDALORE DIVISION.												
Cuddalore	364,966	184,497	180,469	10,622	5,571	5,051	9,703	4,869	4,834	183	107	76
III. TINDIVANAM DIVISION.												
Gingee	202,093	101,364	100,729	6,346	3,293	3,053	10,426	5,202	5,224	2,237	1,131	1,106
Tindivanam	215,514	108,216	107,298	5,011	2,622	2,389	3,537	1,955	1,582	1,593	802	791
Villupuram	325,519	163,866	161,653	8,289	4,291	3,998	10,583	5,264	5,319	624	302	322
IV. TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.												
Kallakurichi	303,509	151,546	151,963	14,610	7,527	7,083	9,006	4,554	4,452	5	1	4
Tirukkoyilur	317,392	159,142	158,250	9,823	5,137	4,686	15,891	7,927	7,964	247	125	122
District Total ...	2,301,513	1,147,980	1,153,533	76,050	38,486	37,564	72,008	36,104	35,904	4,936	2,502	2,434

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluks.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of									
	Births.					Deaths.				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.										
Chidambaram ...	26·5	25·9	24·2	31·6	29·5	24·5	23·6	22·2	22·2	22·9
Vriddhachalam ...	12·2	20·8	14·6	33·1	40·9	10·7	18 6	12·5	26·9	26·5
CUDDALORE DIVISION.										
Cuddalore... ...	17·2	19·6	19·2	28 6	41·0	15·8	13·1	14·2	19·4	22·2
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.										
Gingee	37·1	33·4	32·9	34·6	39·5	21·7	21 0	33·1	23·3	20·4
Tindivanam ...	27·2	27·2	23·4	28·8	38·6	18·9	17·8	23·5	18·4	22·6
Villupuram ..	33 4	35·1	37·1	30·1	38·5	15·1	12·4	14 0	23·8	24·3
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.										
Kallakurichi ...	30·5	29·8	30·4	29·4	34·0	19·0	19·6	21·2	24·7	21·1
Tirukkoyilur ...	30·0	30·3	30·0	30 6	37·5	20·0	19·9	20·1	25·7	24·4
MUNICIPALITIES.										
Chidambaram ...	29·8	29·9	31·1	28·93	29·42	29·3	25·9	26·5	27 78	32 71
Cuddalore... ...	36·4	41·6	40·0	39·68	33·79	31·2	28·4	26 4	27·97	29·59
Villupuram ...	28 6	34 6	35 9	28 70	32·03	24·7	17·6	22·1	20·66	21·75
TOWN CIRCLES.										
Bhuvanagiri ...	30·2	31·4	20·9	20·78	35·73	36·3	14·6	11 9	14·55	20·14
Kallakurichi ...	33 7	24 8	13·3	29·09	22·70	20·2	26·0	13·7	19·53	17·34
Nellikuppam ...	38·0	48 2	33·2	35·33	43 07	27·3	26·1	26·3	26 61	24·93
Panruti	31·6	32·2	22·2	25·31	30 80	20·2	18·3	13 9	21 25	19·22
Porto Novo ...	27·4	27·9	19·0	28·83	29·82	27·7	25·7	15·0	22·64	28·83
Tindivanam ...	36·1	35·8	25·1	26 28	40·25	29·3	24·5	25·1	16·93	23 04
Tirukkoyilur ...	34·3	31 8	17·0	25·88	34·76	19·5	17·3	17 6	19·38	22·75
Valavanur ...	40 8	33·7	28·0	35 8	36·05	23 8	20 0	21·2	25·99	16·98
Vriddhachalam ..	31·8	29 5	24·6	22·19	31·04	28·3	38·5	24·3	17·63	21·41
Average for the District	33·5	33·8	28 9	30·81	36·27	24·0	24 0	23·8	23·15	23·19

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Taluks.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.							
Chidambaram	2·9	0·7	...	4·4	2·1	12·8	28·9
Vriddhachalam... ...	0·9	0·2		5·2	1·4	1·3	19·0
CUDDALORE DIVISION.							
Cuddalore	0·4	0·3		3·4	1·9	10·9	16·9
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.							
Gingee	1·3	0·2	..	4·2	3·6	14·6	23·9
Tindivanam	0·7	0·3	...	2·9	1·1	15·2	20·2
Villupuram	0·8	0·2	.	4·5	2·4	10·1	18·0
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.							
Kallakurichi	1·0	0·2	.	7·1	1·2	11·7	21·2
Tirukkoyilur	2·9	2·7	...	3·5	3·3	9·5	21·9
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Chidambaram	·32	·82	..	2·34	2·98	21·97	28·43
Cuddalore	1·21	0·13	...	3·67	3·5	21·23	29·74
Villupuram	1·24	0·12	...	6·14	2·65	11·18	21·33
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Bhuvanagiri	3·03	1·07	..	3·47	2·30	12·89	22·76
Kallakurichi	·47	·4	...	7·77	·68	11·50	20·82
Nellikuppam	2·95	·88	...	5·46	1·57	15·36	26·22
Panruti	1·29	·20	...	2·97	1·70	12·35	18·51
Porto Novo	2·29	·23	...	4·40	2·86	14·17	23·95
Tindivanam	·4	·12	.	5·71	2·77	14·69	28·69
Tirukkoyilur	1·45	·15	...	1·66	·33	15·69	19·28
Valavanur	·71	...	..	2·69	1·80	11·78	23·37
Vriddhachalam ...	2·43	·91	...	6·32	2·52	3·77	25·95
Average for the District	1·27	0·43	...	4·87	1·95	15·8	24·32

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1931.

(According to the classification adopted in the census of that year.)

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindu and Animist Castes.			
(a) Brahman.			
Kanarese	1,615	1,665	3,280
Malayalam	143	71	214
Tamil	13,823	14,391	28,214
Telugu	2,217	2,412	4,629
Total ...	17,798	18,539	36,337
(b) Depressed Classes.			
Adi-Dravida	235,065	242,286	477,351
Chucklers	8,638	8,511	17,149
Kudumbans	162	213	375
Pallans	154	146	300
Panchama	1,415	1.294	2,709
Paraya	67,240	68,021	135,261
Valluvan	6,799	7,016	13,815
Total ...	319,473	327,487	646,960
(c) Other Hindus.			
Kaikolars, Sengunthars, etc.	20,771	20,575	41,346
Kammalar—Tamil	22 841	22,454	45,295
Komati, Arya Vaisya, etc.	8,211	8,099	16,310
Navithan	5,650	5,457	11,107
Vaniyan...	4,011	4,585	8,596
Vannan	10,088	10,378	20,466
Vanniar, Vanniakula Kshatriya	403,935	403,653	807,588
Yadavas	44,838	45,414	90,252
Other castes not specified	290,364	286,892	577,256
Total ...	810,709	807,507	1,618,216
2. Mussalmans	38,486	37,564	76,050
3. Christians	36,104	35,904	72,008
4. Others (Chiefly Jains) ...	2,502	2,434	4,936
Total ...	1,225,072	1,229,435	2,454,507

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1340.

Items.	Chidambaram division.		Cuddalore division.	Tindivanam division.			Tirukkoyilur division		District total.
	Chidambaram taluk.	Vriddhachalam taluk.	Cuddalore taluk.	Gingee taluk.	Tindivanam taluk.	Villupuram taluk.	Kallakurichi taluk.	Tirukkoyilur taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government (ryotwari) land, including minor inam	254,227	366,621	266,883	255,130	284,985	289,216	403,504	356,608	2,488,174
Whole inam	3,181	3,535	12,792	7,098	634	7,488	6,989	11,827	58,554
Zamindari	...	...	5,856	..	...	2,355	142,433	5,760	156,394
Total area by survey ...	257,408	370,156	285,531	262,228	285,619	299,059	558,926	374,195	2,693,122
Forests	3,355	17,731	5,535	32,117	3,657	2,583	58,846	39,868	143,232
Net available for cultivation ..	56,966	81,846	45,418	4 .247	67,923	60,945	226,319	74,095	635,759
Culturable waste other than fallow.	41	14,079	20,788	21,881	19,938	13,404	31,138	12 476	136,745
Current fallows	26,383	41,779	62,992	38,607	52,316	46,763	46,713	54,438	370,021
Net area cropped	170,663	214,721	150,798	127,376	141,745	176,594	182,910	192,970	1,367,747
Area shown in the village accounts...	257,408	370,156	285,531	262,228	285,619	299,789	558,926	373,847	2,693,504

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1340—*cont.*

Items.	Chidambaram division.		Cuddalore division.	Tindivanam division.			Tirukkoyilur division.		District total.
	Chidambaram taluk.	Vriddhachalam taluk.	Cuddalore taluk.	Gingee taluk.	Tindivanam taluk.	Villupuram taluk.	Kallakurichi taluk.	Tirukkoyilur taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Irrigated by Government canals	97,705	25,073	12,573	230	299	3,683	5,249	8,086	152,898
Do. Private canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Tanks	33,330	20,969	23,411	36,465	35,567	55,618	36,592	50,051	281,003
Do. Wells	478	8,443	8,367	7,561	5,501	22,036	...	5,934	53,320
Do. Other sources	5,163	2,675	7,122	465	3,346	3,738	3,040	4,693	30,242
Total area irrigated ...	125,676	52,160	51,473	44,721	44,713	85,075	44,881	68,764	517,463
Area under—									
Cereals and pulses—									
Rice	146,631	53,485	60,198	57,899	58,527	84,681	57,498	75,377	594,296
Cholam	791	17,909	119	6,455	6,555	5,215	22,875	11,623	71,542
Cumbu...	4,739	14,771	14,361	4,891	2,018	12,193	14,549	17,242	84,764
Ragi	3,725	13,313	11,699	7,537	9,628	19,496	13,214	13,664	92,276
Others...	5,659	44,781	17,110	9,586	22,115	13,871	36,738	18,229	168,089
Total ...	161,545	144,259	103,487	86,368	98,843	135,456	144,874	136,135	1,010,967
Oil-seeds—									
Gingelly	4,248	5,879	7,165	1,634	2,155	8,792	3,013	6,911	39,797

Groundnut	19,492	72,465	49,740	59,424	46,509	62,246	67,759	81,115	458,150
Castors	19	388	17	35	3	17	408	137	1,024
Others	261	99	1,763	89	1,348	1,171	270	627	5,628
Total ...	24,020	78,831	58,685	61,182	50,015	72,226	71,450	88,790	505,199
Condiments and spices	159	3,186	552	399	339	744	1,561	517	7,427
Sugarcane, etc.	444	1,132	3,046	319	289	1,687	2,919	1,096	10,932
Cotton	..	540	300	22	392	1,083	62	64	2,463
Indigo, etc.	125	150	1,698	1,020	466	3,349	407	2,090	9,305
Drugs and Narcotics	...	..	...	..	...	...	...		...
Tobacco	619	510	59	44	17	37	624	399	2,302
Others	2,723	11	546	14	45	53	138	116	3,646
Total ...	4,070	5,529	6,171	1,818	1,548	6,953	5,711	4,282	36,082
Fruits and vegetables, including crops ...	688	3,764	11,698	674	722	3,054	1,138	1,042	22,780
Fodder crop	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—Non-food crops	3,765	3,538	14,338	811	9,223	11,498	821	1,018	45,012
Total area cropped ...	194,088	235,921	194,379	150,853	160,351	229,187	223,994	231,267	1,620,040
Deduct area cropped more than once ...	23,435	21,200	42,581	23,477	18,636	52,593	31,084	38,297	251,303
Net area cropped ...	170,653	214,721	151,798	127,376	141,715	176,594	192,910	192,970	1,368,737

X.—Reserved Forest and Area Proposed for Reservation on the 30th June 1931. (In square miles.)

Taluks. (1)	Reserved forest. (2)	Area proposed for reservation. (3)	Total of columns 2 and 3 (4)	Area of taluk. (5)	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area. (6)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.					
Chidambaram	5·24	...	5·24	402	1·9
Vriddhachalam ...	27·69	...	27·69	576	7·6
CUDDALORE DIVISION.					
Cuddalore	8·64	...	8·64	448	3·2
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.					
Gingee	50·18	...	50·18	410	19·6
Tindivanam	5·78	...	5·78	446	2·5
Villupuram	3·25	...	3·25	467	1·18
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.					
Kallakurichi	91·94	..	91·94	873	24·5
Tirukkoyilur	62·29	...	62·29	585	17·6
Total ...	255·01	...	255·01	4,208	10·5

Net revenue realized under forests during—

	RS.
1926–27	36,238
1927–28	44,406
1928–29	47,798
1929–30	47,600
1930–31	41,775

TABLE XI (PARTS I AND II).—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the last re-settlement.

(Please see pages 24 to 37 of this volume.)

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870—1930) in inches in												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Chidambaram Taluk.													
Chidambaram	2·10	0·71	0·36	0·65	1·82	1·65	2·67	5·64	5·44	11·21	15·16	8·09	55·50
Mannargudi (*a*)	2·12	0·59	0·29	0·79	0·78	1·57	2·21	5·27	5·34	9·00	12·93	6·79	47·69
Porto Novo (*b*)	2·23	0·93	0·39	0·83	1·22	1·25	3·04	4·32	6·10	12·67	16·17	7.79	56·94
Srimushnam (*c*)	2·33	0·50	0·24	1·11	2·31	1·63	2·81	5·50	5·54	7·54	9·82	4·52	43·85
Cuddalore Taluk.													
Cuddalore	1·95	0·77	0·38	0·70	1·20	1·66	2·94	5·33	5·31	10·83	15·15	7·36	58·58
Kurinjipadi (*c*)	2·69	0·66	0·32	0·49	1·60	1·62	3·13	5·46	5·84	9·25	13·56	5·86	50·78
Panruti (*d*)	1·79	0·58	0·26	0·75	1·44	1·91	3·35	5·60	6·00	9·66	10·82	5·50	47·66
Gingee Taluk.													
Gingee (*e*)	1·26	0·40	0·40	0·84	2·01	2·06	3·17	6·00	6·92	7·38	7·69	3·45	41·58
Kallakurichi Taluk.													
Kallakurichi	1·29	0·60	0·38	1·07	3·35	1·96	2·97	5·24	5·80	7·57	6·42	2·87	39·50

Tindivanam Taluk.													
Merkanam (*a*)	1·39	0·45	0·30	0·61	0·91	1·41	3·01	5·97	5·92	10·26	14·40	5·79	50·42
Tindivanam	1·19	0·54	0·33	0·75	1·94	1·87	3·41	5·98	6·64	8 39	9·65	4·12	44·81
Tirukkoyilur Taluk.													
Tirukkoyilur	0·98	0·48	0·27	0·72	2·37	2·19	3·44	5·51	6·88	7·49	6·89	2·93	40·15
Ulundurpet (*e*)	1·45	0 61	0·22	0·93	2·44	2 20	3·21	5·25	5·73	7·68	8·01	3·84	41·57
Villupuram Taluk.													
Vanur (*e*)	1·21	0·38	0·25	0·53	1·20	1·32	3·01	5·21	5·64	9·42	11·52	5·75	45·44
Villupuram	1·23	0·40	0·25	0·80	1·90	1·98	3·10	5·82	6·24	8·76	8·51	4·24	43·23
Vriddhachalam Taluk.													
Tittagudi (*e*)	1·28	0·54	0·28	1·03	2·95	1·90	3·06	5·08	6·14	7·25	7·16	3·96	40·63
Vriddhachalam	1·30	0·47	0·30	0·87	2·05	1·91	2·96	5·73	5·82	7·63	8·03	4·16	41·23
District average ..	1·63	0·56	0·31	0·79	1·85	1·77	3·05	5·47	5·96	8·94	10 70	4·12	46·15

(*a*) 1881—1930. (*b*) 1889—1930. (*c*) 1904—1930. (*d*) 1881—1884 and 1886—1930.
(*e*) 1880—1930.

Note.—There was heavy rainfall in the district in 1922, 1923 and 1930.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fasli 1340 (1930-31).

Taluks.	Total holdings.													
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwari demand.	Land and railway cess.	Total demand of land revenue, ryotwari, miscellaneous and cesses.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment including waste charged.	Extent.	Assessment including waste charged.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Chidambaram Division.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chidambaram	69,194	1,34,776	116,414	8,79,[illegible]	185,608	10,14,425	69,194	1,57,303	116,414	9,24,629	60 778	11,42,710	1,07,592	12,50,302
Vriddhachalam	209,001	4,51,899	24,169	1,73,230	233,170	6 24,129	209,001	5,74,406	24,169	1,81,697	73,474	8,29,575	89,364	9,18,939
Cuddalore Division.														
Cuddalore	159,731	2,67,555	35,791	2,49,871	195,522	5,17,426	159,731	2,90,421	35,791	2,68,147	40,106	5,98,674	57,950	6,56,624
Tindivanam Division.														
Gingee	121,556	1,46,006	34,457	1,95,203	156,013	3,41,209	121,556	1,68,326	34,365	2,13,395	18,296	3,96,317	38,940	4,35,257
Tindivanam	148,306	2,17,570	42,662	[illegible]	190,969	1,54,5[illegible]	101,494	[illegible],28,492	37,129	2,40,419	17,390	4,86,301	43,782	5,30,083
Villupuram	155,418	2,79,010	54,037	5,47,143	209,455	6,26,153	155,418	3,08,696	53,994	3,8[illegible],719	28,413	7,19,828	70,910	7,90,738
Tirukkoyilur Division.														
Kallakkurichi	188,576	2,73,238	34,898	2,4[illegible],297	223,474	5,21,535	188,576	3,01,909	34,898	2,69,031	37,532	6,00,597	60,249	6,60,846
Tirukkoyilur	168,861	2,16,276	52,8[illegible]9	3,56,798	221,750	6,08,074	168,861	2,67,848	386,749	3,86,749	34,133	6,88,730	67,969	7,56,699
Total ...	1,220,643	20,16,330	395,318	26,86,159	1,615,961	47,02,489	1,173,831	22,[illegible]7,401	389,649	28,66,786	3,10,120	54,62,732	5,36,756	59,99,488

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1340.

Serial number. (1)	Taluk and estates. (2)	Peishcush. (3)	Land cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
	CUDDALORE DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Cuddalore taluk.				
1	Alagiyanatham	2,142	245	860	3,247
2	Naduvirapattu	2,115	304	380	2,799
3	Sennappanayakkanpalaiyam ...	1,873	191	222	2,286
	Total ...	6,130	740	1,462	8,332
	TINDIVANAM DIVISION.				
	Villupuram taluk.				
4	Zamin Malligaipattu	..	180	13	193
5	Mitta Mandagapattu	2,444	280	470	3,194
	Total ...	2,444	460	483	3,387
	TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.				
	Tirukkoyilur taluk.				
6	Vettavalam	37	954	268	1,259
	Grand Total ...	8,611	2,154	2,213	12,978

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks.	Demand.					Collection.					Balance.				
	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.															
Chidambaram	1,212	1,215	1,217	1,220	1,223	1,203	1,207	1,208	1,211	1,195	9	8	9	9	28
Vriddhachalam	894	891	883	902	906	875	881	878	895	887	19	10	5	7	19
CUDDALORE DIVISION.															
Cuddalore	637	641	636	659	661	619	607	618	642	633	18	34	18	17	28
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.															
Gingee	395	437	442	457	438	378	430	440	438	424	17	7	2	19	14
Tindivanam	525	532	546	557	482	517	528	542	542	466	8	4	4	15	16
Villupuram	714	722	752	764	783	695	699	733	745	738	19	23	19	19	45
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.															
Kallakurchi	618	634	651	676	661	586	621	641	662	629	32	13	10	14	32
Tirukkoyilur	685	702	739	738	744	646	691	725	730	720	39	11	14	8	24
Total ...	5,680	5,774	5,866	5,973	5,898	5,519	5,663	5,786	5,864	5,692	161	111	80	109	206

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks.	Waste remitted.										Other seasonal remissions excluding fixed remissions.					Total.
	Wet.					Dry.										
	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.																
Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	15
Vriddhachalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
CUDDALORE DIVISION.																
Cuddalore	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	1	1	1	34
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.																
Gingee	23	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tindivanam	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	6	48	82
Villupuram	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	17	...	...	1	56
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.																
Kallakurichi	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tirukkoyilur	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	13	12	13	93
Total ...	50	20	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	73	48	20	19	77	318

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluks.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act in Fasli					Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Fasli 1336.	Total recovered.
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.							
Chidambaram	1,220	2,300	1,350	1,900	250	7,020	6,972
Vriddachalam	2,350	1,600	750	1,500	600	6,800	6,800
CUDDALORE DIVISION.							
Cuddalore	7,300	5,050	5,820	6,100	4,000	30,170	14,365
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.							
Ginjee	950	3,850	7,650	19,100	12,300	43,850	17,072
Tindivanam	4,700	8,640	8,500	18,925	7,700	48,465	46,879
Villupuram	1,950	8,100	7,400	5,500	2,850	26,988	18,481
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.							
Kallakurichi	3,250	3,950	3,500	6,200	6,350	24,400	18,128
Tirukkoyilur	400	3,300	1,650	150	3,350	8,850	8,500
Total ...	22,120	36,790	36,620	59,375	37,400	1,96,543	1,37,197

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee.

Fasli.	Chidambaram division.			Cuddalore division.		Tindivanam division.			Tirukkoyilur division.		District average.
	Chidambaram taluk.		Vriddhachalam taluk.	Cuddalore taluk.		Gingee taluk.	Tindivanam taluk.	Villupuram taluk.	Kallakurichi taluk.	Tirukkoyilur taluk.	
	Chidambaram.	Mannargudi.	Vriddhachalam.	Cuddalore.	Panruti.	Gingee.	Tindivanam.	Villupuram.	Kallakurichi.	Tirukkoyilur.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					Rice (second sort).						
1336	4·6	5·5	5·2	5·2	5·5	5·5	5·6	5·4	5·5	5·6	5·4
1337	5·0	4·9	5·0	4·8	5·5	5·1	5·2	5·4	5·2	5·1	5·1
1338	5·8	6·5	6·3	5·5	6·1	5·9	5·9	6·3	5·7	6·3	6·0
1339	6·9	7·3	7·8	6·1	7·0	7·1	7·9	7·4	7·4	7·5	7·2
1340	8·3	9·1	8·7	7·1	8·4	9·0	9·5	8·7	9·8	9·3	8·8
					Paddy (first sort).						
1336	8·0	8·8	8·4	7·6	8·4	8·2	9·0	7·9	8·6	8·5	8·3
1337	7·7	8·3	8·2	7·4	8·0	7·5	7·7	7·7	8·1	8·0	7·9
1338	8·9	8·0	10·1	8·9	8·8	8·6	9·0	9·7	8·6	9·1	9·0
1339	9·4	8·4	11·9	10·6	10·8	11·7	11·7	11·2	11·4	11·3	10·8
1340	11·1	9·8	13·2	12·1	13·4	12·7	14·8	13·4	14·9	14·3	13·0
					Paddy (second sort).						
1336	8·8	9·2	8·9	8·4	9·2	8·9	9·5	8·3	9·2	9·1	9·0
1337	8·3	9·1	8·7	8·3	8·5	8·3	8·2	8·2	8·5	8·7	8·5
1338	9·8	10·1	10·4	9·7	10·1	9·5	10·2	10·3	9·3	10·1	9·9
1339	11·4	11·0	13·0	11·4	12·2	12·8	12·4	12·4	12·7	12·5	12·2
1340	14·0	13·1	14·5	13·4	14·2	14·8	16·3	15·0	16·2	16·4	14·8

Horsegram.

1336	7·9	6·8	10·3	7·7	9·4	7·2	9·1	8·3	9·8	8·8	8·5
1337	5·1	5·6	6·9	6·3	7·3	5·6	5·4	6·0	6·0	6·6	6·1
1338	7·7	6·7	10·1	7·7	7·9	6·3	6·6	7·9	9·3	9·4	8·0
1339	10·1	10·0	10·5	9·4	11·8	...	10·4	10·9	13·3	11·9	10·9
1340	12·2	12·3	12·5	11·8	14·7	(a)15·3	13·2	11·9	15·2	13·9	13·3

Cumbu.

1336	6·9	(b)8·2	8·5	7·0	8·2	7·0	7·8	7·7	8·2	8·1	7·8
1337	6·9	...	8·6	6·9	7·7	7·2	8·3	8·4	8·7	8·3	8·6
1338	7·5	...	9·8	8·2	9·4	7·8	8·2	8·9	9·2	8·2	8·6
1339	10·0	...	12·1	9·0	12·0	10·0	10·4	11·7	11·5	11·6	10·9
1340	12·1	...	15·2	10·9	13·2	11·0	12·0	13·0	14·7	13·1	12·8

Ragi.

1336	8·0	8·9	9·7	7·8	9·2	7·8	8·5	9·2	9·7	8·8	8·8
1337	8·2	...	8·6	7·8	8·7	8·1	8·5	9·1	9·2	8·9	8·6
1338	8·7	...	10·2	8·6	9·9	8·5	8·9	10·0	9·7	9·0	9·3
1339	10·9	...	13·1	9·6	12·9	11·6	10·9	13·0	12·8	12·5	11·9
1340	12·2	...	15·8	12·8	16·0	13·5	14·0	15·9	17·2	15·7	14·8

Salt.

1336	17·9	16·1	15·2	16·1	16·1	18·4	21·6	16·9	16·7	17·1	17·2
1337	18·5	17·1	15·3	16·8	16·3	19·9	21·6	17·9	17·3	17·3	17·8
1338	18·1	16·6	15·4	16·2	16·8	20·1	21·6	17·7	16·5	17·4	17·6
1339	18·3	16·0	15·1	15·9	17·6	20·8	20·8	17·3	17·1	17·8	17·7
1340	18·2	16·2	15·2	16·0	16·3	15·5	17·9	16·3	15·1	16·5	16·3

(a) Sold for two months. (b) Sold for six months.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

— (1)	1926-27. (2)	1927-28 (3)	1928-29. (4)	1929-30. (5)	1930-31. (6)
Country Spirits.					
Number of retail shops licensed ...	478	468	462	451	487
Issues in Imperial proof gallons ...	112,864	107,924	119,023	113,541	90,009
Number of persons per retail shop	5,189	5,244	5,312	5,441	5,615
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	8,15,468	7,50,822	8,60,656	8,37,604	5,78,566
Do. rentals ... „	4,93,116	4,45,140	4,62,036	4,88,388	4,74,852
Toddy.					
Number of retail shops licensed ...	324	318	305	302	304
Number of persons per shop ...	7,578	7,717	8,046	8,126	8,078
Gross receipts from tree-tax .. Rs.	2,90,808	3,52,895	3,45,497	3,60,184	3,14,153
Do. rentals ... „	5,44,164	5,14,944	4,82,220	5,09,364	5,44,056
Ganja Bhang.					
Number of retail shops licensed ...	13	13	14	15	15
Quantity sold in seers	583	636	677	710	728
Number of persons per shop... ...	188,780	188,780	175,296	163,609	163,609
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	12,706	14,329	16,337	17,744	18,194
Do. rentals ... „	19,032	19,176	21,576	24,000	23,916
Opium.					
Number of retail shops licensed ...	11	11	11	11	10
Quantity sold in seers	213	237	275	218	175
Number of persons per shop ...	223,104	228,104	2,23.104	223,104	245,414
Gross receipts from duty ... Rs.	15,943	17,800	21,671	17,469	14,008
Do. rentals ... „	17,376	17,316	17,460	18,984	16,524

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

— (1)	1926-27. (2)	1927-28. (3)	1928-29. (4)	1929-30. (5)	1930-31. (6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue and rates	57,72,824	58,29,383	55,62,147	59,95,400	57,29,704
Stamps	10,45,458	11,12,268	10,62,541	11,27,816	10,02,141
Excise	19,13,716	19,94,691	20,32,948	19,99,300	17,80,058
Forests	50,067	59,391	63,685	66,456	57,643
Registration ..	2,07,099	2,15,008	1,83,116	1,89,217	1,62,207
Opium	48,051	41,800	47,468	46,955	41,554
Customs	8,35,106	9,39,564	6,60,095	8,14,942	4,90,935

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade—Total Trade in Each Port.

Name of port.	Imports.					Exports.				
	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Cuddalore.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise	34,32,360	34,97,032	44,58,550	35,57,287	35,32,722	1,12,20,563	1,58,67,271	1,30,81,303	1,42,04,524	90,73,465
Treasure	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,32,360	34,97,032	44,58,550	35,57,287	35,32,724	1,12,20,563	1,58,67,271	1,30,81,303	1,42,04,524	90,73,465
Porto Novo.										
Merchandise	7,06,188	8,62,236	7,20,336	10,06,644	4,99,398	55,26,694	57,64,175	28,30,401	38,79,841	22,25,256
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,06,188	8,62,236	7,20,336	10,06,644	4,99,398	55,26,694	57,64,175	28,30,401	38,79,841	22,25,256

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports.

(Average of five years ending 1930–31.)

Imports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
				RS.
Cuddalore.	Coal and coke	tons.	64,303	8,34,247
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	,,	316	37,782
	Pulse	,,	2,128	3,19,155
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	,,	1,944	2,00,206
	Rice not in the husk	,,	1,978	2,86,016
	Wheat flour	,,	504	99,605
	Other sorts of grain	,,	358	63,762
	Seeds—			
	Essential	,,	16	5,634
	Non-essential—			
	Cotton	,,	47	3,218
	Mustard	,,	121	27,300
	Sesamum (til or gingelly) ...	,,	89	9,716
	Other sorts	,,	78	11,941
	Spices—			
	Betelnuts	,,	33,080	6,51,863
	Other sorts	,,	39	4,963
	Sugar—			
	15 Dutch standard and below.	,,	1,221	3,29,785
	Molasses	,,	2,299	1,48,900
	Other sorts	,,	100	17,132
	Textiles—Jute—Manufactures—			
	Gunny bags	Nos.	417,826	1,94,178
	Other kinds	val.	...	1,261
	Other sorts of textiles	,,	...	38,359

Exports.

Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)		Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
				RS.
Cuddalore.	Fruits and vegetables		...	2,772
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk	tons.	23	2,262
	Rice not in the husk	,,	124	25,773
	Other grains	cwt.	8	71
	Oils—			
	Groundnut	cwt.	16,119	5,35,736
		galls.	197,174	
	Other sorts	cwt.	138	4,661
		galls.	1,697	
	Provision and oilman's stores ...	val.	...	23,712
	Oil-cakes—			
	Groundnut cake	tons.	41	3,996
	Other oil-cakes	,,	112	17,273
	Seeds—			
	Groundnuts	,,	45,332	1,02,72,963
	Other sorts	,,	14	3,163
	Sugar	,,	19	6,585
	Textiles—			
	Cotton manufactures—			
	Piece-goods—			
	Coloured, printed or dyed.	yds.	3,975,651	16,09,225
	All other articles	val.	...	1,81,233
	Grand total ...		...	1,26,89,425

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Cuddalore—*cont.*	Wood and timber—			
	Timber other than railway sleepers—			
	Teakwood	cub. tons.	2,077	3,02,748
	Other timber ...	„ „	15	1,173
	Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinetware ...	val.	...	11,212
	Other kinds of wood ...	„	...	34,312
	All other articles	„	...	61,122
	Total ..		...	36,95,590
Porto Novo.	Apparel excluding hosiery and boots and shoes	val.	...	4,076
	Earthenware and porcelain ...	„	...	1.564
	Furniture and cabinetware ...	„	...	1,196
	Hardware excluding cutlery and electro-platedware	„	...	1,553
	Provisions and oilman's stores ...	„	...	4,046
	Spices—			
	Betel nuts	cwt.	37,832	6,94,373
	Textiles—			
	Cotton—			
	Piece-goods	yds.	15,706	8,154
	Jute—			
	Gunny bags	No.	1,565	555
	Wood and timber	val.	...	22,229
	All other articles	„	...	21,214
	Total ...		...	7,58,960

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Porto Novo.	Animals, living—			
	Cattle except sheep and goats.	No.	...	..
	Fish excluding canned fish ...	cwt.	92	4,860
	Fruits and vegetables—			
	Fresh vegetables of all kinds.	val.	...	25,216
	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts.	tons.	4	425
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Pulse	tons.	13	2,214
	Rice in the husk	„	79	8,730
	Rice not in the husk	„	140	25,314
	Grain—			
	Other sorts	„	1	160
	Hides and skins, raw—			
	Sheep skins	tons.	...	...
		No.	..	...
	Leather—			
	Skins tanned or dressed—			
	Sheep skins	tons.	...	...
		No.	...	...
	Other skins	val.	...	...
	Oil-cakes—			
	Rape and sesamum cakes ...	tons.	...	...
	Provisions and oilman's stores—			
	Ghee	cwt.	12	744

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
							RS.
					Seeds—		
					Oil-seeds—		
					Groundnuts ... ... tons.	13,346	32,43,894
					Spices—		
					Chillies ... ... cwt.	...	...
					Sugar—		
					Molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery ... ... tons.	...	...
					Textiles—		
					Cotton-manufactures—		
					Piece-goods—		
					Coloured, printed or dyed—		
					Lungis and saris ... yds.	398,831	2,32,348
					Other sorts ... ... "	802,734	4,48,177
					Tobacco—		
					Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	7,430	7,276
					Manufactured ... ... "	1,140	1,002
					All other articles	...	44,918
					Total ...	...	40,45,273

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1930–31.

Items.	South Arcot District Board.	Taluk Boards. Tindivanam.	Tirukkoyilur.	Cuddalore.	Chidambaram.	Vriddhachalam.	Pre-union boards.	Total of all boards.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—Ordinary.								
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	2,70,972	64,078	52,692	25,714	48,591	41,035	55,304	5,58,886
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,95,533	1,668	1,611	1,412	1,829	1,115	...	2,03,168
(3) Contributions	...	...	600	68	1,320	280	...	2,268
(4) Remunerative Enterprises	22,336	13,339	4,185	4,047	2,426	1,512	16,847	64,692
(5) Other receipts	2,72,480	4,463	1,503	620	5,237	548	4,997	2,89,843
Total ...	7,61,321	83,548	60,591	31,861	59,403	44,485	77,648	11,18,857
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—								
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	16,060	12,600	5,720	11,390	9,690	...	55,460
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account ...	7,61,321	67,488	47,991	26,141	48,013	34,795	77,648	10,63,397
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	7,49,802	63,042	38,354	21,407	37,955	34,922	88,675	10,34,157
(9) Surplus or deficit	+11,519	+4,446	+9,637	+4,734	+10,058	−127	−11,027	+29,240
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+11,519	+4,446	+9,637	+4,734	+10,058	−127	−11,027	+29,240

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1930-31—*cont.*

Items.	South Arcot District Board.	Taluk Boards. Tindivanam.	Taluk Boards. Tirukkoyilur.	Taluk Boards. Cuddalore.	Taluk Boards. Chidambaram.	Taluk Boards. Vriddhachalam.	Pre-union boards.	Total of all boards.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Capital.								
(12) Government grants	5,09,140	4,585	4,576	1,947	5,346	2,882	480	5,28,956
(13) Endowments and contributions	875	...	450	130	8,088	200	...	9,743
(14) Loans	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts	.	...	..	...		13,000	...	13,000
(16) Total receipts	5,10,015	4,585	5,026	2,077	13,434	16,082	480	5,51,699
(17) Total expenditure	6,21,207	12,257	10,954	5,691	23,615	21,889	3,986	6,99,599
(18) Net expenditure. Item (17) *minus* item (16).	1,11,192*	7,672	5,928	3,614	10,181	5,807†	3,506	1,47,900
(19) *Add*—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—								
(i) Lighting Account—Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) Total Capital expenditure from general revenues.	99,633	7,672	5,928	3,614	10,181	2,387	3,506	1,32,924
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting Capital expenditure. Item (11) *minus* item (20).	−88,117	−3,226	+3,709	+1,120	−123	−2,514	−14,583	−1,03,684
(22) Opening balance	2,21,746	19,008	22,616	10,153	3,462	2,981	44,417	3,24,383
(23) Closing balance.	1,33,629	15,782	26,325	11,273	3,339	467	29,884	2,20,699
(24) Difference—Item (23) *minus* item (22) ...	−88,117	−3,226	+3,709	+1,120	−123	−2,514	−14,533	−1,03,684

* Rs. 11,556 met from capital balance.
† Rs. 3,420 do.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1930—31.

Items. (1)	Chidambaram. (2)	Cuddalore. (3)	Villupuram. (4)
	RS.	RS	RS.
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS—ORDINARY—			
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	25,505	65,676	31,262
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources	...	2,097	1,680
(3) Contributions	52	475	...
(4) Remunerative Enterprises ..	13,951	19,022	6,001
(5) Other receipts	39,634	82,633	35,385
Total ...	79,142	1,69,903	74,328
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—			
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	9,560	11,920	4,950
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	69,582	1,57,983	69,378
(8) Total ordinary expenditure ...	64,693	1,48,521	65 823
(9) Surplus or deficit	+4,889	+9,462	+3,555
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+4,889	+9,462	+3,555

XXIV.—Education in 1931.

Taluka.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.						
Chidambaram ...	42,572	4,050	272	24	4,366	222
Vriddhachalam ...	24,746	1,060	177	7	1,156	52
CUDDALORE DIVISION.						
Cuddalore	43,078	5,120	221	27	5,233	467
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.						
Gingee	14,353	742	129	7	408	34
Tindivanam	19,826	1,565	173	14	1,455	146
Villupuram	31,092	2,929	179	17	2,867	408
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.						
Kallakurichi	19,334	1,155	118	7	710	43
Tirukkoyilur	29,266	1,906	170	11	1,430	104
District total ...	2,24,267	18,527	183	15	17,620	1,476
Hindus	2,05,792	15,211	179	13	14,742	675
Mussalmans	10,091	725	262	19	914	13
Christians	6,884	2,408	191	67	1,853	787
Others	1,500	188	600	75	111	1

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1931

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local fund.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PUBLIC.									
Arts colleges	...	..	...	1	...	1	537	...	537
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	1	...	1*	26	...	26
(a) Secondary schools for boys.	...	2	6	7	...	15	5,454	78	5,532
(a) Secondary schools for girls.	1	...	..	...	...	1	4	228	232
(b) Elementary schools for boys.	186	32	841	1,515	141	2,715	110,811	11,088	121,899
(b) Elementary schools for girls.	...	23	134	30	1	188	288	11,322	11,610
Training schools for masters.	2	...	1	2	...	5	694	...	694
Training schools for mistresses.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	89	89
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	4	..	4	219	50	269
Total ...	191	57	982	1,560	142	2,932	118,033	22,855	140,888
PRIVATE.									
Advanced...	...	...	...	...	10	10	173	...	173
Elementary	...	...	...	2	59	61	1,720	150	1,870
Total ...	...	...	...	2	69	71	1,893	150	2,043
Grand Total ...	191	57	982	1,562	211	3,003	119,926	23,005	142,931

* Training College for Pandits, Chidambaram.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1930-31.

Nature of schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		College.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	1,54,083	1,52,050	...	...	11,864	10,581	60,575	60,503	81,644	80,966	...	.
Local Board	6,49,652	4,54,215	.	.	85,081	28,220	5,59,992	4,23,476	4,579	2,519	...	...
Municipal	95,699	35,824	..	.	44,327	12,180	51,372	23,644		...	...	...
Aided	9,97,333	2,41,855	3,85,889	23,747	1,17,569	19,156	3,37,237	1,26,820	58,322	14,611	98,346	57,521
Unaided	8,282	6,327	...	...	..	...	8,282	6,327	...	...	...	...
Private	50,857	6,623	..	...	49,250	5,850	1,607	773	...		...	..
District Total ...	19,55,906	8,96,894	3,85,889	23,747	3,0 ,061	75,987	10,19,065	6,41,543	1,44,545	98,096	98,346	57,521
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial funds ...	6,12,072	...	1,56,362	...	47,041	...	3,42,445	...	44,065	...	21,259	...
Local funds	1,557	...	373	..	..	...	...	...	1,184	...	...	...
Municipal funds .	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	
School fees	2,34,196	...	61,668	...	1,40,958	...	31,494	...	76	...	...	...
Subscriptions ...	55,500	...	...	...	43,977	...	1,973	...	...	...	9,550	..
Endowments ...	1,54,635	...	1,43,739	..	98	...	782	...	...	...	10,011	
Other sources ...	1,052	...	..	...	..	...	828	...	224	...	...	...

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1930.

Name of dispensary. (1)		Of what class. (2)	In-patients. Number of beds available. Men. (3)	Women. (4)	In-patients. Daily average number. Men. (5)	Women. (6)	Children. Male. (7)	Children. Female (8)	Total. (9)	Out-patients. Average daily attendance. Men. (10)	Women. (11)	Children Male. (12)	Children Female. (13)	Total. (14)	Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor. (15)	Total expenditure during the year. (16)
A																RS.
Cuddalore ...	1840	I ..	62	42	57·53	30·87	4·52	2·44	95·36	79·42	43 06	19 67	15 30	157·95	29.402	39,170
Aziznagar ...	1915	III .	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	7·26	3 70	1 80	1·42	14 18	2,265	1.264
Chidambaram ...	1867	I	1[illegible]	10	10·69	6·32	·33	·48	17 82	131·14	61·10	20·14	19·24	231·62	45,974	16,884
Cuddalore Old Town	1869	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	75·88	21·75	16·19	12·70	129·52	23,289	3,317
Chinnasalem ...	1928	III ..	...	...	...	...		...	...	30·00	13 57	7·23	6·22	57 02	9,153	2,616
Gingee	1887	III ..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	27·62	11·94	6 71	5·31	51 58	10,263	4,074
Kallakurichi ...	1879	I .	8	8	5 19	·88	·23	·14	6·44	36·08	13·67	16·99	9 37	81·11	12,519	7 035
Kattumannarkoil.	..	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	38·24	15·08	12·77	9 67	75 76	14,697	2,701
Kurinjippadi ...	1889	III	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	33 72	11·48	7·50	5 28	57·98	10,618	2,593
Merkanam ...	1889	III ..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	20·74	10 37	6·40	4·97	42·43	7,672	3,517
Nellikuppam ...	1892	III .	...	...	...		.	.	...	42·32	18 73	23 90	17 72	102 67	18,948	2,889
Panruti	1880	III .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	98 87	29 84	31·25	23·69	183·65	29,042	4,214
Porto Novo ...	1890	III .	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	46·87	28 02	16·24	13·09	104 22	18,310	4,169
Sankarāpuram ...	1889	III	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	42·02	19 48	10 02	6·46	77·98	11,610	2,617
Srimushnam ...	1892	III ..	...	...		...	...	...	...	31·24	15 40	10·89	9 42	66·95	12,456	2,871
Tindivanam ...	1877	I ...	12	8	9·31	3·33	1·03	0·37	14·04	82·84	26 59	15·80	9 73	135·01	17,912	11,577
Tirukkoyilur ...	1877	III ...	6	6	10·35	5·41	·52	·50	16·78	73·07	40·98	26·61	18·00	158·66	26,593	8,776

Tiruppappuliyur.	1884	III ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	49·46	24·42	25·85	15·82	115·55	20,971	3,337
Tiruvennanallur.	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·00	16·88	11·24	10·77	76 89	12,557	2,584
Tittagudi ...	18·8	III .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·47	13 70	9·75	6 19	64 11	9,933	3 122
Ulundurpettai ...	1890	III ..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	44 86	18·53	10·73	9·15	83 27	14.262	2,853
Valavanur ...	1918	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	..		40·77	26 00	16·54	13·48	105·84	15,144	4,473
Villupuram ...	1875	I ...	10	10	14·87	5·63	·67	1·74	22·96	75·57	36 52	23 62	19 09	154 80	22,982	11,535
Vriddhachalam...	1875	III ..	8	8	3·89	1·22	·18	·25	5·54	34·75	14 14	8 58	5·96	63 43	13,939	9,976
Vanur	1890	III ..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	17·41	7·34	4·37	2 54	31·66	6,713	2,821
Leper Clinic, Cuddalore ...	...	I ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	28·33	6·22	·64	·09	36 33	366	...
Leper Clinic, Villupuram ...	...	I ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	16·35	3·60	3 8	·54	20·87	482	...
B																
Tiruppappuliyur (Women and Children Hospital)	1896	III ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	30·55	11·79	11·37	53·71	7,677	3,303
C																
Avalurpet ...	1926	IV ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·06	3·05	2·22	1·32	16·66	5,538	...
Komaratchi ...	1925	IV ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·74	8 32	5·11	3 26	34·47	5,551	...
Eraiyur	...	IV ...	...	...	...		..	..	...	6·50	3·90	1 80	1·30	13 50	3,201	...
Kullanchavadi ...	1925	IV ...	..	...	...		...	...	..	15·01	10·31	3 51	2·52	31 85	5,911	...
Mangalampet ...	..	IV ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	7·77	2 83	2·23	1 30	14·13	217	...
Nedunjeri ...	1927	IV ...	...	...	.	...		...	..	10·50	5 48	1·96	1·90	19 84	2,867	...
Pennadam ...	1926	IV ..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	53·25	24·35	11·70	8 60	97·90	18,803	...
Rettanai... ...	1925	IV	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	10 00	7·00	5 00	4 00	26·00	4,756	...
Tiruvennanallur.	1929	IV ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	14 76	9·80	4·13	3 07	31·76	4,076	...
Tukkanambakkam	1926	IV ...	..	...	...	.	..	..	...	13·98	6 65	2·58	1·95	25·16	5,092	...
Vikravandi ..	1926	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·27	3 37	2·89	1·47	17·00	3,973	...
District Total, Class A (General Dispensaries).	...		118	92	111·83	53·71	7·48	5·92	178·94	1,287·4	60·11	361·83	271·72	2,481·08	417,971	1,59,174

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1930—*cont.*

Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	In-patients. Number of beds available. Men.	Women.	Daily average number. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Out patients. Average daily attendance. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor.	Total expenditure during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
															RS.
District Total, Class B (Female Dispensaries)	...	...	...	..	..	-	...	...	...	30·55	117·9	11·37	53·71	7,677	3,303
District Total, Class C (Subsidized Dispensaries)	...	.	...		...	...	..	..	168·88	85·06	43·13	30·70	327·77	59,991	...
Combined District total	...	118	92	111·8	53·71	7·48	5·9	178·94	1,456·28	675·72	416·78	313·79	2,862·57	485,639	1,62,477

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

CLASS III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds. This also includes subsidized dispensaries in rural areas.

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluks and municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under 1 year during the three years ending 1930-31.
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31	
Chidambaram Division.							
Chidambaram.	8,354	7,625	6,423	Figures not available.	25	29	4,176
Vriddhachalam ...	7,686	8,398	9,242		28	33	3,82[illegible]
Cuddalore Division.							
Cuddalore ...	7,947	8,841	8,145		29	34	6,106
Tindivanam Division.							
Gingee ...	5,138	5,689	6,228		33	40	2,996
Tindivanam ...	5,444	5,585	6,271		29	38	3,017
Villupuram ...	9,818	8,853	9,402		27	36	3,216
Tirukkoyilur Division.							
Kallakurichi ...	4,338	5,513	6,275		30	34	2,382
Tirukkoyilur ...	9,828	11,387	11,360		29	3[illegible]	5,677
Municipalities.							
Chidambaram.	661	1,262	969	30	29	31	211
Cuddalore ...	2,551	2,653	2,120	39	41	39	1,034
Villupuram ..	639	597	656	38	27	32	422
Total ...	62,39[illegible]	66,403	67,091	36	30	35	33,057

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1926—30.)

Class of Courts.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Village Courts	6,585	23	1,353	26	20	20	100
Panchayat Courts ...	3,091	27	3"9	.	...	..	...
Revenue Courts ...	45	21	1	...	...	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts.	7,321	1,056	4,840	308	307	194	63
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	87	3,023	57	6 4	6 1	3 1	50 To District Court. 83 To High Court.
District Judge's Court.	33	3,315	28	2	...	...	...

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the five years 1926—30.)

Offence. (1)	1926. (2)	1927. (3)	1928. (4)	1929. (5)	1930. (6)
Murder	3	2	21	9	3
Culpable homicide	6	1	11	10	4
Hurts and assaults	249	317	294	329	301
Other offences against the person.	58	41	69	73	58
Dacoity	5	28	21	9	9
Robbery	12	16	11	9	10
House-breaking	39	15	29	39	22
Cattle theft	26	39	48	33	47
Other theft	380	382	457	373	328
Other charges against property.	68	70	82	132	71
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	50	65	78	45	129
Other offences against the Penal Code.	214	246	288	300	235
Total ...	1,110	1,222	1,409	1,361	1,217
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	41	48	38	38	65
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	1	...	...	...	37
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	14	14	28	17	22
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	195	152	232	172	254
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	384	234	201	206	386
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	4,942	4,271	4,081	4,197	2,972
Grand Total ...	6,687	5,941	5,989	5,991	4,953

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
Village Magistrates	896	...
Village Panchayat Courts ...	1,304	...
Bench Magistrates, 1st class ...	1,849	...
Do. 2nd class ...	4,031	...
Special Magistrates	391	...
Stipendiary Magistrates ...	7,778	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates.	1,239	...
District Magistrate	12	...
Additional District Magistrate ..	...	...
Court of Sessions	61	69

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1931.

Taluks.	Number of police: Stations.	Number of police: Out posts.	Police Force: Inspectors.	Police Force: Sub-Inspectors.	Police Force: Head Constables.	Police Force: Constables.	Police Force: Police talaiyaris.	Revenue talaiyaris.	Number of known depredators.	Number of sub jails.	Total accommodation in them.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CHIDAMBARAM DIVISION.											
Chidambaram	5	3	1	6*	18	75	...	276	82	3	25
Vriddhachalam	4	3	1	4	10	63	...	222	28	2	41
CUDDALORE DIVISION.											
Cuddalore	7		1	8	25	183	...	218	57	2	55
Prosecuting staff	..	...	1	...			...	...			...
Armed Reserve		.	1	2†	9	104	..	...	..		...
Sub-Inspectors on Reserve and other duty.	.	...	...	11	...		...	..	...	.	...
Constables on Reserve duty.	...	..	..	...	...	74	...	...	..	...	..
TINDIVANAM DIVISION.											
Gingee	2	1	...	2	4	29		180	28	1	24
Tindivanam	4	...	1	5*	7	49	..	170	33	1	24
Villupuram	5	2	1	5	12	87	...	230	60	2	22
TIRUKKOYILUR DIVISION.											
Kallakurichi	5	3	1	5	11	67	..	207	38	1	18
Tirukkoyilur	5	2	1	6*	13	68	...	200	67	2	39
Total ...	37	14	9	52 + 2†	109	744	...	1,653	393	14	248

* Includes one Prosecuting Sub-Inspector.
† Sergeants.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax: Per head of assessee.	Incidence of tax: Per head of population (in 1931).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1927-28	1409	1,87,810	133 5 0	0 1 3
1928-29	1418	1,99,834	141 0 0	0 1 4
1929-30	1429	1,81,584	127 0 0	0 1 2
1930-31	1453	1,83,620	126 6 0	0 1 2

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT GAZETTEER, VOLUME A.

(EDITOR—W. FRANCIS, I.C.S., 1906.)

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Page 1, *paragraph* 1, *line* 5.—*Add* after the word "Salem" the words "and North Arcot." **General description.**

Paragraph 2, *line* 1.—*For* the word "seven" *substitute* "eight" and *insert* the word "Gingee" between "Tindivanam" and "Tirukkóyilúr" in line 2. **Taluks and chief towns.**

Insert between the first and second sentences the following:—

The old Tindivanam and Villupuram taluks were made into three taluks—Gingee, Tindivanam and Villupuram in 1911.

Page 2, *paragraph* 1, *lines* 7 *and* 8.—*Delete* the words "Gingee and Marakkánam in Tindivanam" as Gingee is now the headquarters of a taluk, and the deputy tahsildar's office at Marakkánam has been abolished.

Page 8, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The Villupuram-Trichinopoly line of the South Indian Railway crosses the Ponnaiyár river and its branch the Malattár near Kappur and Tiruvennainallúr.

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY.*

Page 31.—*Substitute for* the last paragraph and the first two lines on the next page, the following:— **Early history.**

It may easily be conjectured that the inhabitants of this part of the country, whose graves these kistvaens apparently are, were a diminutive race. Local legends describe these stone structures as places wherein the oldest living inhabitants of the time were buried alive. They are said to have lived to a very good old age in those days with bodies shrivelled and shrunk to the size of little babies. They ate nothing, but only breathed and had their eyes open, and in that condition were put into pots of burnt clay with small openings for letting in air, and then buried with pots of water and with their favourite weapons and vessels. The old were thus left to die because, it is so said,

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* The Editor is indebted to the late Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., Reader in Indian History, Madras University and to Mr. R. Satyanatha Ayyar, M.A., Lecturer in Indian History, Annamalai University, for part of the notes under this chapter.

Yama the God of Death was then under a spell or curse, and his messengers could not reach those who had served out their time on earth. The *Sthalapurána* at Tirukkóyilúr, in the neighbourhood of which these kistvaens are found in large numbers, refers to a race of dwarfs called Válakilyas who inhabited the country before the temples were built, and to the kistvaens as the tombs of their chiefs.'

Tamil appears to have been the language spoken by the earliest known inhabitants of the district, and early in their history these Tamils had learnt to divide the surface of the earth into five regions, *Kurinji* (the hilly tracts), *Mullai* (the forest region), *Marudam* (the alluvial plains), *Neydal* (sea coast) and *Pálai* (the sandy desert). The life of the people of each region was moulded by its special characteristics : thus hunters called Vélars lived in the mountainous parts ; the Kónár (cowherds) and Kurumbars in the *Mullai*, the Vellálas in the *Marudam*, the fisherfolk (Paradávar) in the littoral and the Maravar or marauders in the *Pálai*. These were the five tribes of ancient Tamil India and they were not endogamous (as the modern Indian castes are), as is proved by the evidence of early Tamil literature.

Villages inhabited by hunters had the term Kurichi affixed to their names, e.g., Kallakurichi, and there are several *Kurichis* found in the western and hilly portions of the district where the inhabitants lived on the fruits of the chase. Villages in the pastoral regions had the suffix *pādi*, and in the agricultural regions *ūr*, showing that the tending of cattle and the cultivation of the soil were also fairly prevalent professions. Village names of fisherfolk ended in *pākkam* and *kuppam* and of *pālai* in *Kurumbu* ; the existence of numerous *pākkams* and *kuppams* on the coastal regions shows that their principal inhabitants were engaged in fishing and sailing and in salt-scraping and selling.

In the earlier half of the millenium before the Christian era arose the three great Tamil dynasties, the Chóla, the Chéra and the Pándya. The Chóla kings were the richest for they ruled over the *marudam* or alluvial plains and belonged to the cultivating classes of Vellálars ; and a large and respected section of the Vellálars even to day are the Chóla (or Chólia) Vellálars of the same class as Thondamandala, Kongu and Túluva Vellálars. That these kingdoms existed long before the spread of Áryan civilization and culture into South India is proved by references to them in the Védas and in the earliest Puránas, and one recent writer is fairly certain from the relics of ancient times discovered so far in South India that there has been in it a regular evolution of culture, which was never rendered discontinuous by any catastrophe, from the lowest palaeolithic stage to the latest age of metals, that the Tamil language existed in South India during the course of this evolution and contained the words

necessary for the linguistic expression of every stage of this culture.[1]

Tradition embodied in the Śangam literature takes the history of the district to the age of Karikála Chóla (the first two centuries A.D.); and the political condition of Tondamandalam, in which this district was included in the centuries before the Christian era, is not definitely known, though Jainism and Buddhism must have contributed to "the happy confusion" of its religious life.

Pre-Pallava period.

Hiuen Tsang, the great Chinese traveller of the 7th century A.D., records the tradition that Buddha (6th century B.C.) frequently visited Kánchi (Conjeeveram) and its environs, but this may be doubted, there being no evidence of the spread of Buddhism in South India before Asóka. But the Buddhists of Kánchi piously believed that they lived on the soil sanctified by the holy feet of their Master; and Hiuen Tsang, who was later than Buddha by more than eleven centuries, believed the story of his co-religionists. That Buddhism flourished in Conjeeveram when the Chinese pilgrim visited it, is, however, fairly clear from the account of his travels. That religion was most probably introduced into Tondamandalam in the third century B.C. by Asóka's missionaries. Since Asóka's missions worked in the Pándya country and actually introduced Buddhism in Ceylon, Kánchi could not have been immune from the proselytizing activities of that emperor, who, according to Hiuen Tsang, had built *stúpás* in that town. The importance of Buddhism in ancient Tondamandalam is clear from the *Maniméhhalai*, from the names of the early Pallava kings like Buddhavarman and Asókavarman, from the *Mattavilása Prahasana* of Mahéndravarman I, and from Mánikkavásagar's conflict with the Buddhists at Chidambaram: and in Kánchi again was born Dharmapála of the ancient Buddhist University of Nálanda.

The existence of a large number of Jains in the district has also its bearing on local history. They must have come into Tondamandalam in the time of Chandragupta Maurya, when a body of North Indian Jains under the leadership of Bhadrabáhu settled down in Mysore. The progress of Jainism is testified to by the work done by Sarvanandi in the fifth century A.D. at Pátalíputra (Tiruppáppuliyúr or Cuddalore New Town) with regard to Simhasúri's *Lókavibhága*, and by the *Periyapuránam*. The persecution of Jainism and the revival of Saivaism in the seventh century A.D. are important chapters in the early history of Tondamandalam[2].

From the Sangam literature we learn that the coastal region between the North and South Pennár (Ponnaiyár) rivers was

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[1] P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar's *History of the Tamils*, 1929, pp. 2 to 15.

[2] K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, *Origin and Decline of Buddhism and Jainism in Southern India—Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XL, pp. 209–18.

known as Aruvanádu, and that west of it was Tondamandalam[1]. In the age of Karikála (first century A.D.) the Chóla kingdom extended from "near the mouth of the Krishna to the south of Tondi in the Zamindari of Ramnad, although midway between the kingdom proper and its northern viceroyalty of Kánchi lay the hill country round Tirukkóyilúr in the possession of a class of chieftains named Malayamán, very often loyal supporters of their suzerain, occasionally truculent and rebellious"[2]. This Chóla expansion northward must have been the result of Karikāla's expulsion of the Ándhra-Sátaváhanas from the region between the North and South Pennars, in which their ship-coins are found. According to the *Mackenzie MSS.*, the cruel and uncivilized Kurumbas were the inhabitants of Kurumbhabhumi, which was re-named Tondamandalam after its conquest by the Chólas and divided into 24 *kottams* or districts[3]. Tradition says that Karikála civilized the people of Tondamandalam by clearing its forests and by the construction of irrigation works.

Ilam Killi, the Chóla viceroy of Kánchi, is said to have defeated the Chéras and the Pāndyas at Káriyáru, and the Malayamán chieftain, Kári of Tirukkóyilúr, was the ally of the Chéras[4]. Sengannan Chóla, one of the 63 Saiva saints, seems to have held Tondamandalam, and is said to have built 70 Siva temples[5]. Tondamán Ilam-Tiraiyan was a famous Chóla viceroy who contributed to the prosperity of his province. But he is regarded as a Pallava by some scholars. "We may roughly fix the period of the passing of Tondamandalam from the Chóla feudatories into the hands of the Pallavas about the closing years of the third century A.D. How the region passed from the hands of Ilam-Tiraiyan into the hands of the Pallavas remains however unknown[6]."

Pallava period.

Page 32.—*Add* after the first paragraph the following :—The invasion of South India by this Sámudragupta about 350 A.D. must have affected the position of the Pallavas. It is now generally believed that Vishnugōpa of Kánchi was defeated by Sāmudragupta who did not proceed further south than Kánchi. There is, however, another version which says that Sámudragupta was defeated by a confederacy of the Eastern Dakhan princes led by Vishnugópa, for according to the Allahabád inscription the captured rulers were set at liberty and their territories were not annexed to the Gupta empire. But the fact

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[1] S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar's Introduction to Gopalan's *History of the Pallavas of Kánchi*, p. xii.

[2] S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, *The Beginnings of South Indian History*, p. 127.

[3] K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, *Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekhan*, pp. 4–5.

[4] S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, *Manimékalai in its Historical Setting*, pp. 41, 44 and 45.

[5] S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, *The Origin and Early History of the Pallavas of Kánchi*, p. 64.

[6] Gopalan's *History of the Pallavas of Kánchi*, p. 36,

that Sámudragupta released the defeated princes and did not annex their dominions cannot support the view that a Dakhan confederacy forced him to make a disgraceful retreat. Moreover, conquest and annexation did not always go together in ancient India, and a *dharmavijayi* or virtuous conqueror was expected to effect a rendition of his conquests and to elevate the fallen prince to the throne of his ancestors. It is therefore reasonable to believe that Tondamandalam came into conflict with Sámudragupta, with the result that Vishnugópa's position at Kánchi was weakened and dynastic quarrels were promoted[1]. The history of Tondamandalam between the invasion of Sámudragupta and the accession to the throne of Simhavishnu is obscured by the activities of the Kalabhras, one of whose sovereigns Achyuta, Kalabhra, had his capital at Chidambaram, which was held by the Pándyas in the sixth century A.D.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* the following footnote to it :—

NOTE.—Mahéndravarman's conversion to Saivism and his persecution of Jainism, his original faith, resulted in the destruction of Jain monuments, particularly of the monastery at Pátaliputra (Tiruppáppuliyúr or Cuddalore N.T.). Buddhism also must have begun to decline in the seventh century A.D., though it must have held its position in Tondamandalam till Hiuen Tsang's visit to Kánchi (640 A.D.). Sankaráchárya's work in that place, a century or more later, must have consolidated the position of Saivaism as against Buddhism and Jainism. The Pallava period also witnessed the progress of Vaishnavism; some of the Álvars flourished in that age, which produced the *Náláyaraprabandham*.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* the following :—The whole of the South Arcot district thus came under the Pallavas in the time of Simhavishnu (575—600 A.D.), who must have conquered the Chóla country as far as Kanjanur (Kumbakōnam taluk, Tanjore district). Perhaps he acquired Trichinopoly also as it was included in the dominions of his successor, Mahéndravarman I (600—630 A.D.).

During the reign of his successor Narasimhavarman I (630—660 A.D.) successful naval expeditions to Ceylon were undertaken and he was in consequence considered the greatest Indian sovereign of that period.

In the reign of Paraméswaravarman I (670—680 A.D.) Vikramáditya I, a Chálukya king, captured Kánchi and proceeded as far south as Uragápura (Uraiyúr, Trichinopoly), but the Pallavas are said to have won a victory over him at Peruvalanallúr (Lalgudi taluk, Trichinopoly district). In the time of Nandivarman II Pallavamalla (710—775 A.D.) Vikramáditya II invaded the Pallava country and seized Kánchi. How Nandivarman got back Kánchi is not known, but later in his reign, Dantidurga Ráshtrakúta captured the Pallava capital, which was taken again about 804 A.D. by Govinda III from Dantivarman Pallava (775—826 A.D.), whose dominions were

[1] Gopalan's *History of the Pallavas of Kánchi*, p. 47.

subsequently invaded by Varaguna Pándya. Nandivarman III defeated the Pándyas at Tellárn (Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district). It is even suggested that the Pallavas gained a victory at Madura. Nripatunga (849—875 A.D.) continued the Pāllava Pándya struggle and was successful in the battle of the Arasalár near Kumbakónam. Aparájita (875—883 A.D.) defeated Varaguna II at Sripurambiyam (Tiruppirambiyam, Kumbakōnam) about 880 A.D. There is, therefore, no doubt that the South Arcot district was in the possession of the Pallavas down to that date, but about 893 A.D. Āditya Chóla I defeated Aparájita and annexed Tondamandalam.

Page 33, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* the following:—The successors of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, who ruled for more than a century, have been called the Ganga-Pallavas, on the ground of a marriage alliance between the Gangas and the Pallavas and of the supersession of the one by the other. But the existence of a separate dynasty called Ganga-Pallavas has been disproved, and the so-called Ganga-Pallavas are found to be but a continuation of the dynasty of Nandivarman[1].

The Chidambara Mahátmyam or the *stala-purána* of the Chidambaram temple ascribes the construction of that temple to a Swétavarman or Simhavarman who was cured of his leprosy in consequence of his bath in the Sivaganga tank therein and who, therefore, became known as Hiranyavarman. A Hiranyavarman was the father of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, and the temple, if this identification is correct, must have been built in the eighth century A.D. But the temple is referred to in the *Tévāram* which takes us to the seventh and earlier centuries. Temples (at that time not stone structures) must have existed even in the pre-Pallava period, according to the evidence of Sangam literature, for Sengannan Chóla is said to have built 70 Siva temples. Chidambaram temple existed in the eighth century but it must have assumed a new form in the last century of the Pallava rule, and been very much strengthened and improved during the times of the later Chólas.

The Chōlas: Tenth century.

Paragraphs 2 *to* 4.—*Substitute*:—Áditya-Chóla I defeated the last of the Pallavas about 893 A.D. and annexed Thondamandalam to his kingdom which included the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. Inscriptions of the Chólas are found in very large numbers in this district, and the earliest are dated in the reign of Parakésarivarman (Parántaka I) who ruled from 907—953 A.D., and are found in the Siva temple at Tirunámanallūr in the Tirukkóyilūr taluk. This Parántaka defeated the Bánas and Vaidumbas and consolidated the newly acquired territories by the introduction or encouragement of self-governing rural institutions which were characteristic of Chóla rule. His pious generosity enriched the Chidambaram temple.

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[1] *Pallava Antiquities*, Vol. II, page 7.

His son Rájaditya, while viceroy of Tondamandalam, was killed in the battle at Tákkolam (North Arcot district) in 947–948 A.D., which resulted in Kannáradéva (Krishna III, Ráshtrakúta) seizing that province. He had already assumed the title in 942 A.D., of *Karhchiyum Tanjaiyum-konda* (the conqueror of Conjeeveram and Tanjore), but it is doubtful whether he conquered Tanjore, as his inscriptions are confined to Tondamandalam. He held his conquest for 25 years (942—967 A.D.), and his inscriptions in the South Arcot district are numerous. Parántaka II expelled the Ráshtrakútas from Tondamandalam, as his inscriptions in that region prove. **The Ráshtrakúta invasion.**

We may here set out briefly the activities of Rājarāja I (985—1018 A.D.), and of Rajéndra I (1018—1035 A.D.), who succeeded in the course of fifty years in bringing the whole of South India, Ceylon and Burma under their rule. This phenomenal territorial expansion, coupled with the efficiency of the democratic local institutions of the Chólas, marks them out as great conquerors and administrators. Tondamandalam (Jayankondachólamandalam from the 11th century) thus became an integral part of a far-flung empire. The temple at Chidambaram was extended and enriched by Rájarája I who in consequence assumed the title of *Sivapádasékhara*. **The Chólas again: Tenth to thirteenth century A.D.**

Rájéndra I's irrigation works contributed to the prosperity of the ryots. His huge irrigation lake at Gangaikondachólapuram fed the Víránam tank, in Chidambaram taluk. Besides his best-known titles of *Gangaikonda* and *Kadāramkonda** he assumed the title of *Pandita-Caōla*, which he richly deserved; his organization of higher education was thoroughly modern in character[1] and was extended by his son and successor.

Paragraph 5.—*Substitute:*—It is not necessary for our purpose to follow the political fortunes of the Chólas between the death of Rájéndra I and the accession to the throne of Kulóttunga I (1070–1118 A.D.), the first Chálukya Chóla. He was a usurper, though a grandson of one of their line, and seized their dominions in 1070 A.D.; and he and his successors held the throne till the middle of the 13th century. In the second half of the 12th century the Chóla power became very weak but Kulóttunga III (1178—1216 A.D.) rehabilitated it. His expedition to Kánchi in 1196 A.D. was continued to Nellore, with the result that the Chóla empire again became extensive and powerful. He was a staunch supporter of the temple at Chidambaram for which he constructed the *mukhamántapa* and one of the *gópuras*, besides several small *mantapams* and shrines.

About the beginning of the thirteenth century their power again declined, and in no part of their dominions, apparently, was the weakness of the central government more felt than in

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* Kadāram is the local name for Burma.

[1] Vide account of Ennāyiram at pp. lxxxviii to xc of this volume.

South Arcot. Though Rájarája III (1216—1246 A.D.)[1] possessed the territory from Trichinopoly to Nellore at the commencement of his reign, his real authority was confined to Chólamandalam. The South Arcot district was under the Kádavaráyas[2], North Arcot and Chingleput under the Śambúvaráyas and Nellore under the Telugu Chódas. Soon a triangular contest for the Chóla dominions began, and the Pándyas, the Hoysálas and the Kākatīyas took part in it. The weakness of Rājarāja III and the civil war between him and Rájéndra III (1246-67 A.D.) led to the collapse of the Chóla power in the century which marked the phenomenal imperial activity of the Pāndyas, notwithstanding the Hoysāla-Chóla alliance and friendship[3].

The Kádavaráyas, who were feudatories of the Chólas, soon developed territorial ambition and played a conspicuous part in the affairs of South India, owing to the ineptitude of Rájarája III, and strove to attain royal rank under their forceful chief Perunjinga, whose capital was Séndamangalam in the Tirukkóyilúr taluk. He was a devotee of the Chidambaram temple, and the eastern tower of the temple was built by him. Numerous inscriptions of his time are found in this district and in North Arcot and Chingleput, in some of which he is represented as having conquered the Chóla, Karnáta (Hoysala), Pándya and Andhra (Kákátiya) kings. He claimed Pallava descent, and an inscription in the Siva temple at Vriddháchalam dated 1229-1230 A.D. establishes Purinjinga's loyalty to Rájarája III in his early days. The story of his revolt against his suzerain and lord will appear in the following paragraph.

Their king kidnapped.

Page 34.—*Add* at the end of the page:—In the course of the above campaign which extended to Chidambaram and the coast, Parákramabáhu of Ceylon, Perunjinga's ally, was killed and the Hoysala Crown-Prince Somésvara distinguished himself. Vira Narasimha II, who restored to Rájarája III his liberty and his kingdom, was himself a feudatory of the Chólas and is believed to be the father-in-law of Rájarája III.

Page 35, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—His inscriptions at Kānchi show his power there between 1252 and 1279 A.D., consequent on the expulsion of the Kákátiyas after 1249 A.D. In 1252-53 A.D. he won a victory over the Hoysalas (Somésvara) at Perambalúr, seized their ladies and treasures and made presents to the temple at Vriddháchalam to expiate his sins[4].

Jatávarman Sundara Pāndya I rejected the tribute offered by Perunjinga, attacked his fortress, Séndamangalam, and reduced him to vassalage, and the latter lost his life in his conflict with Ambadéva Mahárája. An inscription at

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[1] G.E. 189 of 1921 is dated in his 41st regnal year, i.e., 1256—*vide ibid.*, 1922, p. 104.

[2] *Ibid.* 1918, p. 130.

[3] S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, *South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders*, Lectures, I and II.

[4] M.E. Report, 1918, p. 129; 1925, p. 87.

Siddhalingamadam (Tirukkóyilúr taluk), dated in 1283, shows that his death must have occurred between 1279 and 1283.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—The Pándyas of Madura as stated above entered on an aggressive career during the weak rule of Rājarāja III, which culminated in the occupation of the whole country up to Nellore and Cuddapah by Jaṭāvarman Sundara Pāndya I (1251—1271 A.D.) who then assumed imperial titles. He was also a great devotee of the Chidambaram temple and covered the roof of the inner *sanctum sanctorum* with gold. His predecessor, Māravarman Sundara I (1216—1239 A.D.), had also been a great devotee of that shrine. Jatāvarman Sundara II (1276—1293 A.D.), who was co-ruler with Máravarman Kulásékhara (1268—1310 A.D.), assumed the title of *Tribhuvana chakravarti*, and numerous inscriptions of these Pándya kings are found in the several temples of the district. Víra Pándya, co-ruler with Jatávarman Sundara I, is said to have performed the anointing of heroes and victors at Chidambaram. Máravarman Kulaśékhara enjoyed a comparatively peaceful and prosperous reign, according to Marco Polo and the Muhammadan historians. The Pāndyas.

The Kākātiyas of Warrangal also tried to encroach upon the Chóla King's dominions during the weak rule of Rājarāja III, and though Kákātiya Ganapathi (1198—1260) is said to have occupied Conjeeveram, he could not have held it for long, for the Kádava Perunjinga is said to have defeated the Kákātiyas, and Rájendra III himself claims to have conquered the regions as far north as Nellore and Cuddapah. And it was during the closing years of Ganapati's reign that Jatávaraman Sundara I crowned himself at Nellore. The former's daughter and successor, Rudrāmba (1260—1291), could not probably have followed an aggressive foreign policy.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—Towards the close of the 13th century therefore, India south of the North Pennār was divided between the Hoysalas and the Pándyas. The bulk of the South Arcot district must have belonged to the former who held Tiruvannámalai and Kannanúr, their other capitals being Kundáni and Halēbid, under their last great sovereign Víra Ballála III (1291—1342[1]). The Hoysalas.

Paragraph 5.—*Add* :—In the course of his invasion of South India (1310—1330), Malik Kafur attacked Srirangam, Kannanúr and Gangaikondachólapuram, and plundered the temple at "Brahmastpuri" in April 1311. This place is identified with Chidambaram[2] on the ground that Amir Khusru mentions the golden roof of the temple housing the images of both Siva and Vishnu, and that Chidambaram is named Brahmapuri in Saiva literature. An inscription of 1335–1336 at Tiruvámáttúr in The Mussalmans, 14th century.

[1] S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, *op. cit.*, pp. 68–69.
[2] S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, *op. cit.*, pp. 108–9 and 191–2.

Villupuram taluk records the ruin of the country consequent on the Muhammadan invasion that had preceded it.

Muhammad Tughlak's invasion of South India in 1327 must have affected the South Arcot district to some extent, though Srirangam had suffered much from that campaign[1].

The foundation of the Sultanate of Madura and the struggle between it and the Hoysalas under their veteran leader and octogenarian, Víra Ballála III, could have brought no peace to this part of the country. The second battle of Kannanúr[2] in 1342 resulted in the capture and execution of Víra Ballála III, and filled every Hindu home with despair. Their unspeakable miseries have been vividly described by Gangādevi, queen of Prince Kumára Kempanna, in her *Madhura-Vijayam* and detailed by Ibn Batuta. The queen says that Vyághrapuri (Chidambaram) had become a town full of tigers, thus deserving its name (*Vyagra*-tiger and *puri*-town), and the rising power of Vijayanagar was the only ray of hope for South India.

Page 35, *last paragraph and page* 36, *first paragraph.—Substitute* :—

Vijayanagar kings.

The practical extinction of the sultanate of Madura was effected by Kumāra Kempanna, the son of Bukka Rāya I of Vijayanagar in the Bellary district. His *digvijaya* is the theme of his queen's poetical composition and it describes his conquest of Champarāya (Śambúvaráya) of Tundíramandalam, of the Vanyarájas (Kádavas or forest-chiefs) and of the Turushkarája (Muhammadan king) of Madura. From his headquarters at Kanthakánana (Muluvayi), he marched to Virinchípuram on the Pálár and defeated Champa, who thereupon fled to Kánchi. Kempanna seized Kanchi and Padaivídu (near Arni), Champa's stronghold on the hill, and killed him. He returned to Kanchi and organized the administration of the conquered territories.

Kempanna's inscriptions show that his influence extended from Mysore to Ramnad and Coimbatore. His inscription of 1358 mentions his destruction of the Muhammadans and his organization of worship in all the temples of the South particularly at Srírangam. He became the viceroy of the south, and his life was one of strenuous activity devoted to the conquest and administration of South India. He died in 1374 and thus predeceased his father.

Kempanna's great general and adviser was Gópanna, the Governor of Gingee. The rule of the Sultans of Madura came to an end about 1377–1378, the date of their last coin. The Ālampúndi (Gingee taluk) Plate of Virúpáksha, son of Harihara II, in the possession of one Náráyana Sástri and dated 1383, mentions his conquest of the Tundíra, Chóla and Pándya countries. His Soraik-kávúr (near Kuttalam, Tanjore district)

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[1] S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, *op. cit.*, pp. 157–64.
[2] *Ibid*, pp. 173–75.

Plates, dated 1386[1], called him the lord of the Tundíra and other countries, and mention his gifts to the Srírangam and Chidambaram temples. The Nallur (Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district) grant of Harihara II, dated 1399, shows that he assumed fully imperial titles[2], and he was the first sovereign of Vijayanagar to do so. Therefore, towards the close of the 14th century, the authority of Vijayanagar was established in South India, and this district became included in it.

The death of Dévaráya II (1447) and the weakness of Mallikārjuna (1447 -1465), followed by the usurpation of Virúpáksha II (1465—1485), brought this district again into prominence. Śáluva Narasimha (1485—1493), as Governor of Chandragiri, must have held it, and an inscription of 1456 from Nagar, Tirukkóyilúr taluk, is the earliest epigraph mentioning him. The district was under Sáluva Narasimha during the period of his *de facto* rule (1455—1485) but, owing to the incompetence of Mallikárjuna and Virúpáksha II, it suffered from foreign invasions, which led to Śáluva Narasimha's displacement of the latter.

Vira Narasimha's usurpation early in the 16th century led to provincial revolts, which were crushed completely in the succeeding reign. His inscriptions record his gifts to the temples of South India from Srisailam to Rámésvaram, including those at Chidambaram and Srirangam.

Krishnadéva Ráya's (1509—1530) first military effort was directed against some rebellious chiefs around Kánchi. He then advanced to "Catuir" which is identified with the Vellore country by Mr. R. Sewell; his inscriptions at Kálahasti, Tiruvanná-malai and Chidambaram show that he visited those places in 1516 and made substantial donations to almost all the Śiva and Vishnu temples of South India; the northern *gopura* of the Chidambaram temple was built by him,[3] and many of the *raya-gopurams* and hundred-pillared and thousand-pillared mandapas of the famous South Indian temples must have been built in his time.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Page 74, *paragraph* 1.—*Add:*—At the census of 1931 the district was the seventeenth in the presidency in point of size and fourth in respect of the density of the population (583 per square mile), Gōdāvari East, Tanjore and Malabar leading with 660, 638 and 610 respectively, and Chingleput following with 535. Cuddalore taluk had a population of 860 to the square mile and Chidambaram taluk 807, and they were respectively the 18th and 23rd most densely populated taluks in the whole presidency. **Density of population.**

[1] Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VIII, pp. 298—306.
[2] *Ibid.* Vol. III, pp. 113-26.
[3] *Madras Epigraphist's Report,* 1914, p. 98.

Its growth.

Page 75, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—At the census of 1921 the Ceded Districts, Tanjore and South Arcot were the only districts which showed a decrease in their population in ten years 1911—1921. Between 1901 and 1911 the population had increased 12·2 per cent, but the decrease by 1·8 per cent in the subsequent inter-censal period can only be accounted for by the fact that the influenza scourge of 1918 carried off a larger proportion of the population in these districts than in the rest. There is some emigration from the drier taluks of Kallakurichi, Gingee and Tirukkōyilur, but the movement is more towards the wet taluks of Chidambaram and Cuddalore than to other districts or to regions beyond the seas. These two taluks still showed a decline in population, a circumstance that perhaps indicates that there is a definite gravitation of inhabitants of the richer taluks to urban areas. At the census of 1931 the district showed a slight increase in population (5·8 per cent), the two taluks of Cuddalore and Chidambaram had increases of 7·7 and 4·5 per cent, and in no taluk was any decline in population recorded.

The Jains.

Page 76, *paragraph* 5.—*Add*:—During the twenty years preceding 1921 their numbers decreased 10 per cent, and at the census of that year there were only 4,558 Jains in the district. The largest number were found in the Gingee taluk (2,154); Tindivanam, Villupuram and Tirukkōyilūr taluks followed with 1,463, 592 and 240, and Cuddalore and Chidambaram had the fewest, 103 and 6, respectively. Vriddhachalam and Kallakurichi taluks contained no Jains. Between 1921 and 1931 the Jains in the district increased by 8·4 per cent, their total number rising to 4,936. As in 1922 Gingee taluk returned the largest Jain population (2,237); Tindivanam, Villupuram and Tirukkoyilur had respectively 1,593, 694 and 247 Jains, and Cuddalore and Chidambaram 183 and 33. Vriddhachalam and Kallakurichi which had no Jains in 1921 had the smallest number in 1931, viz 14 and 5.

Their former influence.

Page 77, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—Some of the Pallava kings of Kānchi and a few Pāndya, Western Chalukya, Ganga and Rāshtrakūta kings were Jains, and not a few of them were bigots who persecuted other religionists; and it was this attitude of theirs and the spirit of retaliation it engendered that was responsible for the extinction of the Jain community in many of the southern districts like Madura, on the revival of Hinduism. That the Jains were wielding great influence in South India between the 7th and 9th centuries is fairly clear, and their contributions to the Tamil and Sanskrit literature at the time have been invaluable. Jinasēna was the preceptor of Amōkha Varsha I, a Rāshtrakūta king, and the metrical Tamil dictionary called *Nigandu* was composed by a disciple of Jinasena's pupil Ganabhadra. *Jivakachintamani, Chulamani, Mahapuranam* and *Manmandirapuranam* are other works whose authors were Jains. The spread of Jainism during the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries was responsible for the disappearance of Buddhism, which was

found flourishing in Kānchi equally with Brahminism by the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsiang in the 7th century who found that there were numerous Jains there then. The rise of the great Saiva and Vaishnava saints later on brought about a marked revival of Hinduism, and the conversion of the Pallava and Pāndya kings who were Jains to Saivaism by the overpowering influence of the Tamil saints gave a death-blow to the spread of the new faith which had then ceased to be the state religion. The numerous Saiva *mutts* that now exist in the Tamil country were founded about that time; and there are several such *mutts* in this district. Jain sculptures are found in many places in the district from which the Jains themselves have long ago disappeared. Stone *thirthankaras* standing or sitting cross-legged on road sides or inside Hindu temples and streets are common enough sights in the district.

Page 78, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—These Nírpūsi Vellalas are a distinct community by themselves. The Jains will not admit them into their fold, as they have discarded their sacred thread, nor will the Saivites take them in, as they consider them renegades from a faith which was antagonistic to Hinduism. These Nírpūsi Vellalas are said to offer worship in Hindu temples but do not marry outside their own community. Their caste appellation is Nainar.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The Jaina *Mutt* at Sittamur (known among the community as Jina Kānchi) is close to the Jain temple there, that was being re-built in 1930, and in the election of the head of this mutt the Udaiyār of Tāyanūr mentioned in the previous paragraph has a predominant voice. The mutt is reputed to own extensive lands in various villages, and the high priest continues to exercise real authority over the Jains in the districts south of Madras. **Their high priest.**

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—The community is noted for the highly economical life led by its members. They avoid luxuries and the richest among them will be as meanly dressed as the poorest. Their marriages cost them little and several members of the community have now taken to English education, special hostels being built by the richer members for their boys at Tindivanam and other places. They look like regular Vellalas, and it is difficult to distinguish the men with their shaven faces from the real Tondamandalam Mudaliyars. **Their position.**

Page 80, *paragraph* 3.—*Add*:—In 1930 a bride among them cost from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. **Their customs.**

Page 82, *paragraph* 3.—*Substitute*:—The mission is now controlled by the Archbishop of Pondicherry. It had twenty-five priests, European and Indian working in the various villages in the district in 1930. The largest congregations are at Aniladi in the Tindivanam taluk where there is an imposing church, and at Mugaiyúr (already mentioned). Tindivanam with its technical, educational and medical institutions, and the **Roman Catholic Mission.**

fine set of buildings in which they are housed seems to top the whole list of Catholic villages in importance.

The census taken by the mission in 1929 gives the number of Catholics in this district as 63,731. A large proportion of them come from the depressed classes. There are dispensaries run by nuns at Tindivanam and Aniladi, and the mission maintains 68 elementary schools for boys with 3,556 pupils and eight schools for girls with 670 pupils. There is one higher elementary school for boys at Tindivanam with 250 boys, and one for girls at Cuddalore attended by an equal number of girls. The only secondary school managed by the mission is the St. Joseph's High School at Cuddalore (once a second grade college) with a branch at Tiruppáppuliyúr. Their industrial school at Tindivanam, the training section attached to it, and the training school for elementary and higher grade teachers in it, are described in the notes under Chapter X—Education.

The S.P.G. Mission.

Page 84, *paragraph* 4.—*Substitute for* the last sentence the following:—The mission work has been in charge of Indian clergymen from 1850 except for brief periods between 1881 and 1895 when they were under European missionaries, one of whom, Rev. J. A. Sharrock, was well known for his work in Trichinopoly. The mission industrial schools were abolished in 1918. The mission school at Cuddalore Old Town which was founded in the early 18th century still continues, though only as an incomplete secondary school, and is under the control of the Madras Diocesan Council.

The Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission.

Page 85, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* the following *for* the last sentence:—At present there are mission lands with bungalows and outhouses at Villupuram, Semmandalam and Chidambaram. The mission maintains 20 elementary schools in the above three stations and surrounding villages.

The Arcot Mission.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* the following:—The Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church in America opened a branch of its work at Tindivanam in 1876, and in that station it has now a church, a dispensary for women and children, a high school and a large primary school for boys, and a school for girls. Attached to the high school is a hostel for Christian boys, of whom one-half are either orphans or indigent students. The missionary at Tindivanam is the only European in the district connected with this body, but there are out-stations in charge of Indian pastors and teachers in 45 other villages, of which the chief are Gingee and Sathambadi in Gingee taluk and Orattur in Villupuram.

In 35 of the occupied villages there are good day-schools, and night schools also in about a dozen of them, with a total attendance of about 1,000, mostly Ádi-Drávidas.

The Panruti Mission.

Paragraph 4.—*Add*:—The mission station at Panruti was sold to the Danish Missionary Society in 1911, and Miss C. M. Reade moved to Cuddalore, where she established her mission with a small reading room and free lending-library.

Miss Reade died in April 1925 and was buried at Panruti. The mission property belonging to the Highways and Hedges Mission was by the surviving trustee and the Advocate-General, Madras, given over to the Danish Mission, which is now working at Cuddalore and is continuing the work begun by the late Miss Reade.

Page 111.—*Add* at the end of the chapter the following:— The work of amelioration of the depressed classes in the district was taken up by the Government Commissioner of Labour in 1921 and has been carried on on the same lines as in Tanjore. The chief items in his programme are provision of house-sites, starting of schools, sinking of wells, provision of path-ways connecting their cheries with roads, and organization of co-operative credit and building societies for them. Work was first begun in Chidambaram taluk where the conditions were similar to those in the deltaic tracts of Tanjore, and was then extended to Vriddháchalam, Cuddalore and Villupuram taluks. By the end of 1926–27 house-sites for about 2,250 families had been acquired and assigned to Ádi-Drávidas through co-operative societies, from whom the cost was recovered in easy monthly instalments. When Government lands were available the sites were assigned free, and 760 sites have been granted in this way. There were 173 co-operative societies in 1927, of which the majority are intended for providing house-sites for their members and the rest for granting loans and for taking disafforested lands for cultivation. Such lands in Ariyalur Tirukkai of Villupuram taluk, Melpàkam and Pánchálam in Tindivanam taluk, about 1,500 acres in all, had been assigned to co-operative societies in 1927; and out of 45,020 acres of other lands reserved for assignment to members of the depressed classes 30,000 acres had been assigned by the end of 1927. About a hundred schools with a strength of 3,700 had been started for the benefit of the children of these classes. Among non-official agencies the Nandanar Kalvi Kalagam had started a higher elementary school for Ádi-Dràvida boys at Chidambaram, and is trying to open a boarding house and to construct buildings for their institutions with the help of Government grants and private benevolence.

Work among depressed classes.

The Commissioner of Labour is also in charge of settlements of criminal tribes in the district. The Aziznagar settlement at Kammàpuram, Vriddháchalam taluk, was started in 1913 for reclaiming the Vēppur Pariahs from their criminal habits. The settlement was for a time placed under the management of the Salvation Army. The District Board opened a school for them in the settlement. In 1919 Government took over the management and an inspector of police was placed in charge. The working of the settlement has shown great progress since. There are a little over 1,000 settlers, and many of them held lands on patta and cultivated them. They have also taken up

weaving and carpentry as subsidiary occupations. The settlement covers an area of 1,400 acres and has a few artesian springs for irrigation and water-supply.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Systems of cultivation.

Page 113.—*Insert* between paragraphs 3 and 4 :—As in other districts, three different systems of cultivation are in vogue here, "wet", "garden" and "dry". The wet land is the mamool "nanjah" land where different kinds of paddy are cultivated under flood irrigation from tanks and river channels. In the garden or *thótakál* method of cultivation, crops like ragi, sugarcane, plantains, groundnuts, etc., are raised in dry lands under irrigation from wells, etc. All other lands are cultivated entirely with the aid of rain. The more important of the dry crops grown in the district are cambu, tenai, ragi and groundnut.

Its cultivation

Page 117, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Broadcasting the seed in puddle is the general practice. But usually the samba and cold weather paddy crops are cultivated by raising seedlings and transplanting them. Over 30 Madras measures of seeds are generally used to plant an acre but on the advice of the Agricultural Department the seed rate has generally been reduced to nearly a third, and the number of seedlings put in a hole does not exceed two or three as against six or seven planted according tō the local system.

Implements.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—Hundreds of light iron ploughs are now in use throughout the district and spare parts for these are in constant demand, thereby indicating that the ploughs are in actual use. Three-roller iron mills for milling sugarcane have also been introduced in the place of the old wooden mill. Roll-easy mhote wheels made of cast iron are being substituted for the wooden pulley used in the country mhote.

Manures.

Page 118, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* the following :—Recently green manuring has become common in the district and large areas of dhaincha, kolinji and indigo are grown year after year in wet lands for being ploughed in as manure. Groundnut cake has also come to be used largely for manuring paddy and sugarcane crops. Artificial fertilizers like ammonium sulphate and superphosphates are coming into use gradually. All the available cattle manure is applied to garden lands where most intensive cultivation is done. Owing to the increased profits obtained from groundnut crop grown in dry lands, the manuring of this kind of land has only lately been taken up by the ryots.

Rainfed paddy.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—Recently the area under semi-dry paddy has increased. The sowing is done in the month of July-August and the crop is treated as a dry crop for a month or two until the tanks receive water, when it becomes a regular wet crop till the harvest.

Page 119, *last paragraph.—Add* :—The local "nanal," and "namadhari" varieties have almost been replaced by better varieties like Red-Mauritius, Fiji B and J. 247. Even Red-Mauritius is fast giving place to J. 247 and Fiji B on account of their high jaggery outturn and, in the case of the former, resistance to drought. The efforts of the Agricultural Department and of Messrs. Parry & Co. at Nellikuppam have largely contributed towards this result. Planting of cane in trenches, reduction of seed-rate from about 30,000 sets per acre to about 12,000, the milling and preparation of jaggery with 3-roller iron mill and improved furnace are some of the other improvements introduced in the cultivation of this crop. **Sugarcane.**

Page 121.—*Insert* between paragraphs 2 and 3 :—Small areas of turmeric, chillies, onions, tobacco and yams are grown under wells in parts of Kallakurichi taluk. The produce is mostly consumed locally. Plantains are grown in fairly big areas in Cuddalore taluk. It takes about ten months for the trees to bear fruit, and the crop is allowed to remain on the field for 2 or 3 years. The cultivation of this crop is said to be profitable. **Vegetables and condiments.**

Page 124.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 :—In parts of Kallakurichi and Tindivanam taluks a considerable area of poor dry lands which would not stand cropping every year was some years ago allowed to lie fallow for one year and cultivated in the next year provided it was propitious. Such lands were known as "podugal". But owing to the rapid extension of groundnut cultivation even this system of fallowing was given up about 1918. The demand for groundnut has been great and the market favourable so that all kinds of soils, irrespective of their suitability, are being cropped with it, unmindful of any judicious rotation of crops, to the detriment of food and fodder crops. **Rotation of crops and fallows.**

Sugarcane, plantains and yams are also grown in wet lands in rotation with paddy in alternate years or once in three years. In Kallakurichi taluk sugarcane is grown in rotation with paddy once in four years. In parts of Cuddalore taluk sugarcane is grown in wet lands in a three-course rotation with paddy and indigo grown pure or mixed with gingelly.

Page 127.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 :—The area under groundnut has increased beyond all expectation. Kallakurichi taluk now grows and exports by far the largest quantity when compared with the other taluks. The value of dry lands has increased greatly during the last two decades mainly on account of the extension of groundnut cultivation and the increased value of the crop. A bunch variety of shorter duration is now finding favour in place of the local "Mauritius" which is a spreading variety and takes a longer time to mature. The advantages of the bunch variety are that it gets ready **Groundnut.**

for picking some two months earlier and it is gathered easily by pulling out the plants with all the pods intact. Its yield per acre is less by about 25 per cent but, considering the late and insufficient rains sometimes received, this variety is bound to become more and more popular especially in dry tracts. In addition to the existing agricultural station in Pálúr, the Agricultural Department has recently opened a groundnut sub-station in Pálakuppam near Tindivanam to carry out variety trials and selection work on groundnuts.

Indigo.

Page 127, *paragraph* 3.—*Add*:—The crop is coming into importance once again both as an industrial and also as a green manure crop. There are signs of old indigo vats being revived for preparing dye. The Agricultural Department is distributing seed of Nandyal variety on account of its superiority over the local seed.

Casuarina.

Page 128, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The tree is becoming important on account of its fuel for which there is always much demand. Sandy wastes along the seashore and other unprofitable lands have all been brought under this plantation. Greater attention is paid now towards irrigating the plantation in the first two years and inter-cultivating the crop on account of the profits obtained. Well-cared-for plantations should be ready for harvest in six or seven years and may give a net profit of nearly Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per acre.

Cashew.

Page 128, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—These have become self-sown in many parts of the district. The old trees are cut and the young self-sown seedlings allowed to grow. Of late a demand has been created for the oil which is extracted from the shell.

Irrigation: Water lifts.

Page 131, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—These water lifts are popularly known as "Panruti mhotes." When the bullocks work half a round, the wire rope winds pulling up one bucket with it, while the rope of the other is allowed to run down, thus causing one bucket to discharge while the other is filling. On account of the intensive farming done by well-to-do ryots, deepening of wells and the installation of numerous pumping plants for irrigation have of late become popular.

The use of machine power for baling water for irrigation is on the increase in recent years.

Paragraph 2.—*Delete* the second and third sentences and *add* at the end of the paragraph the following:—There are in this district about 2,500 sources of irrigation classed as minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, and which are financed from ordinary revenues. There are also a few anicuts having direct irrigation, but in most of these sources irrigation is by water stored in tanks. 2,138 of these sources are in charge of the Revenue Department and the rest

(361) of the Public Works Department. Their distribution by taluks is shown in the tabular statement below.

Taluk.		Sources in charge of Revenue Department.	P.W.D.
Chidambaram	...	11	34
Cuddalore ...	...	192	48
Tirukkóyilúr ...	...	426	32
Kallakurichi ...	...	334	43
Tindivanam ...	...	259	37
Villupuram ...	...	284	98
Gingee ...	...	417	40
Vriddháchalam	...	215	29
Total ...		2,138	361

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The tank was improved in the years 1906–1913 by the construction of two surplus weirs, and by the strengthening of the bund. Two of the weirs were washed away by the floods of 1918. Adequate surplus arrangement was made in the year 1929 by converting weir No. 2 into a regulator. A breaching section has also been provided at the extreme left flank, and the surplus of the tank goes to feed the Perumál tank. This tank has got sluices having an ayacut of 10,950 acres. The Wallajah tank.

Page 132.—*For* the second sentence beginning "It gets very little supply, etc." *substitute* :—"The supply is, as a result of the improvements carried out between 1926—28, connecting the Lower Coleroon and Shatiatope Anicut systems, satisfactory as Coleroon water is now being supplied to this tank." The Perumál tank.

Paragraph 1, *last sentence.*—*Substitute* :—The proposal to make a new cut to take the Uppanar more directly to the sea has since been abandoned as it will interfere with the port facilities at Cuddalore.

Paragraphs 2 *to* 4.—*Substitute* the following :—The bund of Viránam tank is nearly 10 miles in length, and for 8½ miles of this it carries the road from the Lower Coleroon Anicut to Shatiatope (*via* Káttumannárgudi). The tank at full tank level has a water-spread area of 15 square miles and a maximum width of 3½ miles, and is 25 miles in circumference; it is one of the largest irrigation tanks of the Presidency. It is declared by local tradition to have been dug by the king who built the old city, now in ruins, of Gangaikondachólapuram, in the Trichinopoly district, not far distant. Inscriptions show this king as the Chóla Ruler Rajéndra Chóla I, who reigned from 1018 to 1035 A.D. The tank seems to get its name from the Vishnu deity Víranárayanaswámi at Káttumannárgudi, adjoining the tank. It is fed by the Vadavár channel branching from the Coleroon above the Lower Anicut. The large quantities of silt The Viranam tank.

brought down by the channel and by the jungle stream draining its catchment, have greatly silted up the tank, and reduced its capacity, but the constant supply it receives has rendered this fact comparatively unimportant. To get an increased storage and give a supply to the Shatiatope Anicut system from the tank, its F.T.L. was raised by two feet in 1906—1913 and the supply channel was widened. Again in 1925—1927 the silt in the channel was removed and the supply channel provided with a regulator at the head to facilitate cutting off the Coleroon floods when the tank is full. A drainage channel, called Vettu-Voikál, was also excavated to divert the spill from the Vadavár into the Viránam tank.

Some of the lands on the foreshore of the tank being composed of rich silt are exceedingly fertile. To prevent their submersion, when the F.T.L. of the tank was raised in 1906—16, stop-banks with drainage channels were provided in both flanks. The drainage channel at the south end crosses the Vadavár by a syphon, and discharges into the Vellégal, the surplus course of the tank, while that at the north end discharges into the Vellár, partly above and partly below the Shatiatope anicut. The latter drainage channel and foreshore bund have been widened and strengthened in the years 1927—1930 to prevent the Vellár floods entering the tank and damaging it.

The surplus works of the tank at the south end near Lálpet are in four bits. The longest of these is a flush weir, 490 feet long, just where the supply channel enters the tank. The other three, about a mile lower down, were originally also solid weirs with small vents in them, but when the F.T.L. of the tank was raised their crests were cut down by three feet and converted into regulators of 14 vents in all, of twenty feet span each, fitted with counterweighted lift shutters. There are remnants of three old locks, two near Lálpet, and one near Viranattam, three miles east, once used for navigation, between the years 1835—1870 from the Coleroon along the Khan Sahib's Canal down to Porto Novo. With the coming of the railway and the closure of the Iron works at Porto Novo navigation ceased, the locks fell into disuse and were closed permanently.

Page 133, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* :—The tank irrigates nearly 50,000 acres through 23 sluices, the highest of these being the Búdangudi, Parappanattam, and Karungúli sluices, each irrigating over 5,000 acres. There is besides a supply sluice at the north end, for the Shatiatope Anicut system. The surplus of the tank runs through Vellégal into the old Coleroon, while the drainage of the tank ayacut mostly runs into the Pásimúttan Odai, which falls into the Vellár above Porto Nóvó.

Tank Restoration.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* :—The operations of the tank restoration scheme party which were discontinued in 1922, were again revived in this district from October 1928. After revival 56 minor irrigation works have been estimated for at a cost of Rs. 83,550 and the execution of the same is in progress.

Page 136, *paragraph* 1, *last sentence.*—*Substitute* :—The capital cost of the anicut system up to 1928–29 was Rs. 3,97,701 and the average receipts for the previous ten years gave a profit of 7·69 per cent upon this sum. **Tirukkôyilûr anicut.**

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The present length of the Tiruvadi anicut is 523 feet. **Gadilam anicuts.**

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The length of the Vánamádévi anicut is 506′ 3″.

Page 137, *paragraphs* 3 *and* 4.—*Substitute* :—On the Manimuktánadi, the chief tributary in this district of the Vellár, there are two anicuts, those at Mémáttúr and Vriddháchalam. **Manimuktánadi anicuts.**

The Mémáttúr anicut is 9 miles above Vriddháchalam Town, was erected in 1873, is 411 feet in length and supplies a chain of 9 tanks from a channel 7 miles 4½ furlongs long on the south bank of the river. The total ayacut under the system is 5,016 acres. Its capital cost to the end of 1930-31 was Rs. 75,381 and the receipts for the extent irrigated (5,016 acres) in 1930–31 amounted to Rs. 15,450 or 20·50 per cent on this outlay.

The Vriddháchalam anicut is 5 miles below Vriddháchalam town, was built in 1869–70, is 334 feet long and has irrigation on both banks. The highest flood which has ever passed over it was that of 1891, when there was 12 feet of water on its crest. The ayacuts under the north and south main channels are 6,678 acres and 1,487 acres respectively. The capital cost of this system was Rs. 86,685. The ayacut commanded was 9,295 acres in 1930–31 and the revenue receipts Rs. 19,563, giving 22·57 per cent on the outlay. This system has scope for development, and proposals for extension of irrigation are under consideration.

Page 138, *paragraph* 2.—*Substitute* the following *for* the first sentence :—The Pelándurai anicut is ten miles south-west of Vriddháchalam, is 660′ long and irrigates land on the south bank of the Vellár. **Pelandurai anicut.**

Last paragraph.—*For* "150 feet" *substitute* "660 feet."

Page 139, *paragraph* 2.—*Add:*—In 1913 the anicut was again breached more seriously than ever before. The highest flood ever recorded, of 22′ 6″ over the crest, carried away 12 of the lift shutters along with the platform and the gearing, and the piers were sheared. It laid bare the left wing of the anicut, the right side flood bank breached and the main channel bed was largely silted up. The roughstone apron of the anicut was displaced in some places and washed away in others

The anicut was then improved in 1916 to suit the new conditions by raising the platform, re-arranging the gearing, etc.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* :—The capital cost of the work rose, as a result of these alterations, to Rs. 6,94,022 by the end of 1930–31. The extent irrigated under the project is 13,978

acres, and the net receipts Rs. 31,823. This gives a percentage of 4·60 on the capital outlay against 21·56 per cent, which was anticipated when the project was originally designed. But the anicut has brought fertility to the red waste land round about Srimushnam, and there is scope for extension of irrigation if greater storage can be arranged for.

Shatiatope anicut.

Paragraph 4.—Substitute :—The Shatiatope anicut across the Vellār was constructed in 1847–48. It is close to the end of the Víranam tank, and is said to have been constructed at its present site only to tap Coleroon supplies in the months of July to September when there is no rainfall in the Vellár catchment, while the Cauvery and Coleroon are generally in flood by the rains in the Western Ghats. Thus cultivation under the Shatiatope anicut system could be begun much earlier than in the Toludūr and Pelándorai anicut systems higher up the Vellār. But due to the silted up condition of the Vadavár and the small capacity of the Víranam tank, such supply was found inadequate for the Shatiatope anicut system. When the Lower Anicut was improved in 1898—1908 by cutting down the crest by 6′ 0″ and fitting 8′ 0″ lift shutters, to assure a constant supply for the Shatiatope anicut system and enable early cultivation with Coleroon supplies, the Vadavár was widened and the F.T.L. of the Víranam tank raised by two feet in 1906—1913. The anicut carries the bridge on the trunk road from Panruti to the Lower Anicut, and supplies one channel on its left bank. This, like many main canals, is called the Rajan Voikal or King channel, and irrigates directly 18,970 acres, by means of 4 distributaries, Ariyagóshty, Manambattan, Odaiyár, and Morattu channels, and also feeds the Wallajah tank already referred to. Part of this anicut is built of sandstone from Gangaikonda-chólapuram, in Trichinopoly district, and part of the local laterite.

Page 140, *paragraph* 1.—*Add :*—To prevent this the Víranam tank was improved by widening the foreshore drainage channel and by strengthening the foreshore bund. The spill on the left margin is now safely passed by the Komara Odappu surplus (25 vents of 8′ span), built in 1929.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute :*—The capital cost of the Shatiatope anicut system up to April 1931 was Rs. 10,77,716 and the revenue for 1930–31 due to it was Rs. 1,30,241, which gives 12·08 per cent on the capital outlay.

The Lower anicut.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute :*—The Lower Anicut across the Coleroon (called the Lower Anicut, to distinguish it from the Upper Anicut at the head of the Srirangam Island), lies outside the South Arcot district between Tanjore and Trichinopoly. It is in two portions (separated by an island in the river) and was built as a solid anicut in 1836 on the advice of Sir Arthur (then Captain) Cotton, to replace a sand and brushwood erection which had been there before, to supply Vadavár

and Víránam tanks. Before this anicut was constructed there were a number of river-channels in the Coleroon, below the off-take of the Vadavár called the Eyyalúr channel, Komarátchivoikal, Khan Sahib's canal, the Karuppúr channel, etc. With the construction of the anicut the North Rājan channel was excavated connecting the heads of the river channels lower down.

The bridge over the anicut was constructed in 1855. The solid anicut was cut down by 4 feet and 6 feet lift shutters were fitted up between 1898 and 1903. Again in 1906—1909 the masonry crest was further lowered by 2 feet and 8 feet shutters were fitted up. As the floods of 1924 showed the existing vent-ways of the anicut to be insufficient, ten additional vents have since been added to the south arm of the anicut in 1928–29.

All the heads of branches are under regulation, the bridge at the head of Vadavār having been converted into a regulator with lift shutters in 1927, to keep out floods.

The capital cost of the system in both the districts up to April 1931 has been Rs. 32,42,403 and the revenue Rs. 2,07,748, representing 6·41 per cent on the capital outlay.

Page 141.—*Substitute for* paragraphs 1 and 2:—The North Rājan channel is nearly 28 miles long and divides and subdivides into several branches till it loses itself in the paddy fields. There are 6 dams across it which used to be worked on turns. In 1924 these were converted into drops with trapezoidal notches to permit of continuous flow, and they are now working satisfactorily.

The Vadavār is 13½ miles long and about 100 feet wide. It flows into the Víranam tank irrigating 11,000 acres of high level lands along its margin, through 22 sluices. The regulator at its head was constructed in 1927 by fitting up lift shutters to the bridge to keep out the Coleroon floods from entering the Víranam tank and thereby damaging it.

Drainage works.

The floods of 1913 and 1924 caused considerable damage to the Vadavár and Víranam tanks. Besides the construction of the regulator at the head of the Vadavár to keep out such floods, the left flood bank of the Coleroon has been raised to 3 feet above the maximum flood level. But, as rainfalls of over 6 inches in 24 hours are common each year, there is still damage by submersion, due to the drainage problem of the Chidambaram taluk not having been effectively and fully tackled. Severál proposals, such as having straight-cuts in Uppanar, removing shoals, etc., are being considered.

Toludúr project

Page 142, *paragraph* 2.—*Substitute* :—The Toludúr Project is an old one dating some time before 1867. It is believed that a project for direct irrigation on both banks of the Vellār river, by an anicut at the crossing of Trichinopoly-Madras road, was at one time fully investigated and was about to be started, when the breaking out of the great Indian Mutiny in 1857 put a stop to it.

In 1867 its investigation (ordered in G.O. No. 2088, dated 12th July 1867) was taken up but was deferred till the completion of the Pelāndorai anicut which was under construction about 19 miles lower down the same river (Vellár). Till 1889 the project was kept in abeyance, and it was then revived by Col. Smart, R.E., and was included in the list of famine works, with the remark that this project should not be lost sight of. In the year 1896 a scheme called the Akkanúr project was started with the object of storing the surplus water of Vellár in a series of small tanks on the left of the river. The scheme was investigated from 1896 to 1899. The site at Akkanúr was found to be not nearly so suitable as that at the point where the Trichinopoly-Madras road crosses the Vellār, below Toludúr village, and the site of headworks was then shifted to the Trichinopoly-Madras road crossing, and the name of the project was changed to the Toludúr project.

The proposal was under consideration from 1903 to 1912, and in August 1912 an estimate for the construction of the project amounting to Rs. 20,64,380 was submitted for sanction as a productive work. It was also reported that the proposal when fully worked out would give a net revenue of Rs. 1,28,854 representing 6·24 per cent on the capital value. The estimate was sanctioned in June 1913. The work was under execution from 1913 to 1923, during which period the estimate came in for revision twice. The actual expenditure up to the end of March 1931 was Rs. 25,86,680.

Irrigation under the project commenced from 1923. The project headworks were opened by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, on 8th August 1923, and the reservoir was named after him.

The head works consist of a regulator and bridge at the site of the crossing of Trichinopoly-Madras road across the Vellár. The regulator has 16 vents of 30′ span, with segmental arches and carries a roadway on top, 16′ wide between parapets, fitted with counterweighted lift shutters 8′–6″ high, and provided with necessary lifting arrangements for regulation.

A head sluice is constructed close to, and at right angles to, the regulator on the left side. This has 8′ vents of 10′ span, 7½′ high, and has been designed to give a supply with a head of 1′ 0″. It has been fitted up with double screw-gearing shutters so that the top water alone may be drawn during floods.

The supply channel for the reservoir is 3 miles 4 furlongs long and runs mostly in cuttings. Except for 39 acres in Arangúr village it has no direct ayacut. The channel is designed to fill the reservoir in ten days when running at F.S.L.

The Willingdon Reservoir is constructed near Tittagudi across the Peria-ódai in the village limits of Kilacheruvói, Ivanūr, and Kiranúr. The bund is 2 miles 4 furlongs long. It receives its supply from a free catchment of 50 square miles in addition to a supply from the Vellár. Its waterspread

is $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and its capacity 2,407 mill. c.ft. With 2 fillings the reservoir is expected to command its full ayacut of 26,851 acres.

Surplus vents have been constructed at the left flank of the reservoir to discharge the run-off from its free catchment of 50 square miles. The channel below the surplus vents is 6 furlongs long and joins the Periya-ódai, a natural drainage course, at its tail end.

The project has been almost completed. The ayacut commanded by the project was 22,124 acres in 1930–31, giving a net revenue of Rs. 62,699. The defects observed during the past working seasons have been formulated and remedial measures are under consideration. The ryots are eager to convert their dry lands to wet, and petitions are constantly received for extending the ayacut and for further irrigation facilities. It is hoped that the project will be fully developed in the course of 2 or 3 years and yield sufficient revenue to make it a productive work. Its return in 1931 was 2·42 per cent.

Tennal project.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The project was abandoned in the first instance as unremunerative. It was sanctioned as a famine relief work,

On further representations and petitions from the ryots the project was reconsidered in 1928-29. The ryots have promised to pay higher water-rates to make the project remunerative. The project is now under the consideration of Government.

Vádanúr project.

Page 142.—*Substitute for* the existing paragraph 3 :—A regulator was constructed across the river Pombayár to raise the water level, and thereby to improve the existing irrigation under the following tanks :—

Poyyapákkam, Senganthangal, Kappiambuliyúr, Thangal, Thoravi, Vakkúr, Pagandai, V. Mathur, Vádanúr and Tirumangalam tanks.

The area of irrigation commanded by the regulator is 2,836 acres. Of this, 186 acres are under direct irrigation and 2,150 acres are indirectly irrigated through the tanks referred to above.

Economic condition of the agriculturists.

Page 145, *paragraph* 3.—*Add:*—Since the above was written the economic condition of the agriculturists has considerably improved. Whenever possible intensive farming has been taken up by adequate manuring and by utilizing all the sources of irrigation. Ryots are generally willing to adopt improved agricultural methods. The labouring classes are able to secure better wages than before. Their normal wages have risen to 6 or 7 annas a day for men and 4 annas for women, in addition to the mid-day kanji. But during the groundnut-picking season abnormally high wages are paid.

CHAPTER V.—FORESTS.

Page 148, *last paragraph.*—*Substitute*:—The figures in the margin show the extent and situation of the forest areas in the district. It will be seen that nearly 91 per cent of them are in the western taluks.

Taluks.	Forest area in square miles.	Percentage to total area.
Chidambaram	5·3	1·3
Vriddhâchalam	27·7	4·9
Cuddalore	8·4	1·9
Gingee	50·2	12·3
Tindivanam	5·9	1·4
Villuparam	8·3	0·7
Kallakurichi	92·0	10·6
Tirukkóyilûr	62·4	10·7
	255·2	6·07

Improvements effected.

Page 152.—*Add* at the end of the chapter the following:—All the casuarina plantations on the coast have been disafforested and sold in public auction.

Administration.

Until 1920 the South Arcot forest division was composed of Harûr, Kallakurichi, Áttûr and Chittéri ranges, of which the first and the third are in the revenue district of Salem. The division was called Salem East from that year till July 1926 when, as a result of the transfer of the less important forests to panchayats for management, the first two ranges were abolished and the last two were transferred to the Central Salem forest division. The reserves still maintained by the department are now under the officer in charge of the Central Salem division with headquarters at Salem.

Forest panchayats.

In accordance with the declared policy of Government of handing over the less important forests to the ryots for management, an extent of nearly 222 square miles has been placed under the control of 85 panchayats which pay a yearly rent of about Rs. 15,000 to Government.

The ryots' forests are mostly plain scrub-jungles and contain several common species of timber and other trees which are useful for agricultural implements. The Gingee hills are rich with luxuriant growths of timber and other valuable trees especially in their slopes and glens. The panchayats are allowed to issue grazing permits and sell manure leaves, minor forest produce, deadwood, fuel, and thorns in the areas under them. In July 1925 there were 27 panchayats managing 19 forest areas covering 51 square miles, under the supervision of a deputy tahsildar who was also in charge of panchayats in the Chingleput district. The number of panchayats gradually increased and a separate deputy-tahsildar was placed in sole charge of the panchayats of this district in 1926. Later an additional deputy tahsildar was also appointed for this district. Of these two one controls the forest areas in the four northern taluks with head quarters at Villuparam, and the other with headquarters at Kallakurichi

exercises jurisdiction over the remaining taluks. From 1st January 1928, by which date the organization of panchayats had been completed, their control was transferred to the district revenue department.

The right of grazing cattle in them is allowed to local cattle owners on payment of a prescribed fee which varies according to the growth of pasture available and the local demand for grazing. The panchayats are reported to take a keen interest in improving the old ponds, digging new wells and in planting trees in the areas under them, and they spend about Rs. 5,000 a year in such works and in removing prickly-pear. Some of the panchayats have been known to exercise their legal powers judiciously.

CHAPTER VI.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

Page 153, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The census of 1921 showed that 82·1 per cent of the population were engaged in agriculture, and that the industrial population formed 7·8 per cent and commercial 3·4 per cent as against 8·2 and 4·2 per cent in the previous decennium.*

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The opening of the Toludūr project having brought large areas under wet cultivation, there has been a decrease in the number of emigrants to Malaya and to the Kólár gold fields.

Page 154, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Gunny-weaving as an industry is dying out. The Janappans (or Saluppars) who weave them used to buy sunhemp stalks from landholders who raised them on wet land, chiefly after the paddy harvest; but whereas about 500 bundles were procurable in 1920, not more than twenty can be got now, the cultivators preferring to grow a more remunerative crop than sunhemp on their lands, or even green manure. The large local demand for gunnies is now easily met by imports from Calcutta wherefrom Cuddalore takes on an average 400 tons of the stuff a year, valued at about Rs. 2·30 lakhs. **Gunny-weaving.**

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—Melandál in Tirukkóyilúr taluk, Chinnasalem, and some villages in Vriddhachalam taluk contain several Kurumbars whose home was originally the Mysore plateau and whose chief occupation there, as here, was tending sheep. White and black wool is used for weaving, and other varieties for manure. Melandāl is noted for white, and Chinnasalem for black blankets. Kurumbar women clean the wool, spin the carded wool into yarn, and warp and weave it themselves. The industry is on the decline because the wool is mostly purchased for the mills in Mysore State by their agents at a price which the Kurumbar weavers cannot afford. **Blanket-weaving.**

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* At the census 1931 actual workers and dependent workers were alone taken into consideration in fixing percentages, and it was then found that 27·1 per cent of the population were engaged in agriculture, 2·7 in industry and 1·4 in commerce.

Silk weaving.

Page 155, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The weaving of all-silk *saris* is no longer an important industry in the villages mentioned above. Devangas of Ávalúr continue to manufacture cloths for men similar in kind to the Salem *Gundanchu* variety, using inferior silk for the borders to keep the cost low. "Artificial" silk *saris* of different colours and patterns are now being made by the thirty odd looms in this village that once wove pure silk goods.

Hand-spinning.

Page 155.—*Add* between paragraphs 2 and 3, the following new paragraph :—Hand-spinning of cotton is the hereditary occupation of Vellālas and Odaiyārs in about sixty villages in the district and the Vellálas of Pandálam still spin to provide their own clothing. The khadar movement of 1921 was responsible for more people taking to spinning, but with the passing of time enthusiasm for it has waned. Besides, when the cotton area around Pennādam was covered with paddy cultivation on the opening of the Toludúr project in 1924, there was not enough cotton for local spinners. A khadar store at Vriddháchalam bought up the yarn from the local spinners, but it has closed down recently. An association at Kallakurchi takes in all the yarn spun in the villages of that and Vriddháchalam taluks, and gets them woven at Chinnasalem into dhotis which are exported to Madras for sale.

Cotton-weaving.

Page 156, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—At Srímushnam, Chinnasalem and Thórappádi rough *saris* for women are made of yarn of 20 and 30 counts, and they are mostly for local sale; and as the workmen are generally poor and have no capital, they are obliged to sell the goods as soon as they are ready, in order to buy yarn to start fresh work. The *saris* made at the last village have dots in the body like the *sungadis* at Madura and are in great demand. The weavers are generally Kaikolas or Devangás, but Muhammadans and Panchamas have also taken to this business. At Tittagudi, Tiruvāduthurai, Vasistapuram, Asakalathúr, Sirupákkam and Mangalúr, towels, large and small, are made in large quantities. There are 150 looms in the first village alone, but here, as elsewhere, there is still an aversion to the fly shuttle, and an elderly Kaikóla weaver at Srímushnam informed the writer that their caste headmen would punish them if they used the fly shuttle, their argument being that the price of cotton *saris* was already low and that with increased output which the use of the fly shuttle would involve, the price was bound to go lower : the man refused to be convinced of the absurdity of this argument.

Kambáyam cloths.

Page 157, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The weavers of Ávalúr have since given up the manufacture of *kailis* and have taken to weaving cotton cloths with silk borders for males.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—*Kailis* are also woven at Tittagudi, Karunguzhi, Sangeethamangalam and Udaiyárpatti and they form the chief item of export (barring groundnut) from the ports of Cuddalore and Porto Novo. Piece-goods, colour-printed or dyed, of the value of about 14 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively,

were, on the average, shipped from these ports every year to the islands of the Malayan Archipelago where the Mussalman emigrants and the local inhabitants have shown a partiality for this kind of garment. More recently, however, the exports show a tendency to decline, owing, it is said, to the starting of weaving industry in Jáva and Sumátra.

Page 158, *paragraph*1.—*Add* :—Carpet-weaving is now dead at Periavadavádi and Párúr, and the weavers have turned agriculturists. **Carpet-weaving.**

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—Ginned cotton is no longer exported to Pondicherry. Agents of indigenous and foreign companies buy up what cotton is grown in the district and send it through Salem and Trichinopoly to their factories at Tiruppúr, Madura or Virudhúnagar. **Cotton-ginning.**

Page 160, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Groundnut oil worth Rs. 12 lakhs and cake worth Rs. 61,000 were exported annually from Cuddalore, besides groundnut kernels for Rs. 158 lakhs. Porto Novo also exported groundnut kernels worth 50 lakhs of rupees during the five years ending 1925–26. There has, however, been a fall in the exports in 1929–30, especially in the export of groundnut oil. There are in Valavanúr only 100 mills now as against 1,000 in 1925, and there are only 30 wooden mills at work in Cuddalore town which once had at least 50. There has also been a great demand locally for the oil-cake for manurial purposes. **Oils.**

Page 161, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Panruti has earned a name for the toys made in it. Dolls, imitation fruits and vegetables, animals and Hindu dieties, were being manufactured by certain Pathars of the place and largely exported. These Pathars are professional potters and a few of their caste fellows in Valavanúr, Vandipálayam, Nellikuppam and Mámbalapatu also make these toys for sale. Moulds for them are made of plaster of Paris (*Karpura silasith*) obtained from Trichinopoly. The toys, which are hollow, are baked and dexterously painted with foreign dyes and sometimes coated with varnish. There has lately been a decline in this industry at Panruti and the other villages, as the same industry has been taken up at Trichinopoly, Madura, Kumbakónam and Madras. Panruti Pathars are now chiefly employed in making *kalasams* and attractive wall-hangings. **Toys.**

Page 161, *paragraph* 4.—*Add* :—The industry is now dead. The bangles that are sold by hawkers come from Japan or Germany and are comparatively cheaper and finer than the locally made ones. **Bangles.**

Page 161, *last paragraph*.—*Add* :—Kannárpet and Kanná-nagaram are two other villages in the district where large numbers of brass water-pots are made and exported. Brass plates are brought from Madras or Kumbakónam by a few capitalists and are given to the Kannásáries (or brass smiths) to be worked into pots, and are polished there or at Kumbakónam **Brass-work.**

and exported to several places. About a thousand pots are made at each village in a month.

Paper.

Page 162, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—There is no paper-making at Tiruvéndipuram or Mannargudi now.

Mats.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—Olakkúr Melpathi is another village in which the weaving of *kórai* mats is the chief subsidiary occupation of the Muhammadan women. The weavers get their *korai* chiefly from outside the district as only a small quantity of this kind of grass grows locally. The reeds are not stripped of their pith when split, as in Trichinopoly, but the mats are dried in the sun, whereby the strands shrink and are then beaten closer before the edges are stitched.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The weaving of date-mats is also the subsidiary occupation in Bulichipálaiyam, and a few other villages in Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks. Date palms grow largely in these villages and along the banks of channels and in tank and channel-beds and the leaves are dried and sold to the weavers. Some of the leaves are dyed red or green, and the mats are sold at shandies.

Paragraph 5.—*Add* :—Muhammadan women of Cuddalore and Porto Novo weave mats of screw-pine leaves, some of which are dyed bright red or green. A class of mats like quilts with two layers, the lower being coarse and the upper soft and fine, is made in Porto Novo, and yet another variety called Java mats, thick with four layers, and smooth and cushion-like is made there but only to order.

Vanniar and Muhammadan women in Merkkánam and surrounding villages make rough mats of palmyra leaves for packing chillies for export.

Sea-borne trade.

Page 163, *penultimate paragraph.*—*Add* :—There has been a large increase in the value of imports by sea to Cuddalore in recent years, Rs. 35 lakhs being the average for the five years ending 1929–30, the average for Porto Novo being nearly Rs. 9 lakhs.

The chief articles imported to Cuddalore are coal, paddy, areca-nuts, gunny bags and timber; and at Porto Novo betel-nuts.

Page 164, *paragraph* 5.—*Add* :—The average value of exports from Cuddalore in the five years ending 1929–30 was Rs. 1·383 crores, groundnut seeds alone coming to Rs. 1·25 crores, kambayams Rs. 13·5 lakhs, and groundnut and other oils Rs. 2·12 lakhs in 1929-30. Exports from Porto Novo in the same quinquennium amounted to about Rs. 53 lakhs, groundnut seeds contributing 32 and kambáyams and kailees Rs. 5 lakhs in 1929-30.

Page 165, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Messrs. Parry & Co., Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros. and a few other firms have warehouses at Porto Novo, whose export trade has considerably increased since.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The opening of the Vriddhāchalam-Cuddalore railway line has diverted the course of trade from Panruti to Cuddalore, and groundnut which is raised in the south-west and west of the district passes *via* Vriddhāchalam and Ulundúrpet into Cuddalore port.

CHAPTER VII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Road: Their present condition.

Page 170, *paragraph* 3.—*Substitute* :—The total length of roads in existence in the district, except those in municipalities (including the roads on tank, river and canal bunds maintained by the Public Works department at the cost of local funds) was 1,250 miles in 1929. All the roads are in charge of local boards, and Government pays the District Board a subsidy of Rs. 500 a mile for keeping the two trunk roads in repair. These trunk roads are the Madras-Trichinopoly road and the Cuddalore-Chittoor road whose combined length within the district is 136 miles. Five hundred and thirty-nine miles of road are metalled and the rest only gravelled. A list of trunk and branch roads in the district is given in the appendix at the end of this chapter.

Page 171.—*Insert* between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following :—

With the large increase in motor and other vehicular traffic, road maintenance in the district has become a serious problem. The roads in Chidambaram and Vriddháchalam taluks and in portions of Tirukkóyilúr and Villupuram are the worst sufferers. Chidambaram roads depend for repairs mainly on rail-borne materials, the only gravel quarry of poor quality in Palayamkóttai, being 25 miles away and quite inadequate to meet the demand. The same is the case in regard to roads in Vriddháchalam taluk, Kandikuppam quarry near its headquarters having had to be abandoned. The other taluks have only a few quarries, and the cost of maintaining the large mileage of roads has increased enormously in consequence.

The roads are generally broad, except the one from Vadálur to the lower anicut (across the Coleroon) *via* Shatiatope in which several bits require widening. While the condition of the trunk roads is generally satisfactory in view of the large annual expenditure on them, portions of the Madras-Trichinopoly road are still unmetalled and there are as many as five important rivers crossing this road still unbridged, besides many smaller streams and dips to be culverted. A causeway across the Ponnaiyār and a bridge across the Gadilam* have recently been taken up and attempts are being made to bridge the three other rivers also. Until this is done and the earthen road in portions of the Chidambaram taluk metalled, this road can be of no use

* The bridge across the Gadilam has since been completed and opened for traffic and the rivers Malattár, Manimuktánadi and Gómuki were bridged in 1931.

for through traffic. In the other trunk road the causeway across the Ponnaiyár at Tirukkóyilúr opened in 1921 has been responsible for diverting the trade of the Kallakurichi taluk from Panruti to Tírukkóyilúr, and Arakandanallūr where the railway station is located has since become a busy centre for groundnut trade. The bridge near Komarātchi across the Khan Sahib's canal on the road from Chidambaram to Mannárgudi was washed away in the floods of 1923 and was not restored till April 1930, causing no little inconvenience to the trade of that portion of the Chidambaram taluk. The condition of the other roads, over most of which run motor buses, leaves much to be desired notwithstanding the heavy expenditure on them.

The opening of the Cuddalore-Vriddháchalam and the Villupurnm-Vriddháchalam railway lines has necessitated a large outlay on railway feeder roads.

Bridges.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—A girder bridge over the Malattār between Panruti and Tírukkóyilúr was built in 1910-11 at a cost of about Rs. 70,000 to replace the one washed away in the great floods of 1884.

Page 172.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 :—The Wynch bridge constructed over the Gadilam in the 9th mile of the road from Tirukkóyilúr to Kallakurchi which was washed away in 1911 has been rebuilt.

Railway cess fund.

Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3:—There is an accumulated railway-cess collection of 19 lakhs of rupees and the District Board with the sanction of Government started in 1928 a large programme of construction of new roads, causeways and bridges from the interest accruing from the investments of this cess fund. The road from Tirukkóyilúr to Sankarápuram was constructed in this way and is 22 miles long, and the culverting of numerous dips in the roads, on which motors and buses ply, has also been taken up. The construction of a causeway across the Ponnaiyár and of a bridge across the Gadilam, where these rivers cross the great southern trunk road, at a total cost of a little over Rs. 4 lakhs, was taken up in 1928. The latter was completed and opened for traffic in November 1930 and the former was fit for traffic in August 1931. Railway cess is not, however, leviable at present under the Local Boards Act now in force.

Ferries.

Paragraph 3 :—*Add* :—The ferries across the Vellár at Bhuvanagiri and Mutlúr which are connected with the District Board roads on either side have been taken over by that body, while the rest are under the respective taluk boards. The income from these ferries is not large, about Rs. 5,000 a year; there are also ten private ferries, two in Cuddalore and eight in Chidambaram taluk board limits, of which as many as six are over the Víranam tank. The only ferry in Tindivanam taluk is across the backwaters at Marakkānam.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—To these lines may be added (*h*) Tirukkóyilúr-Tyágadrug road with a branch from the Gadilam bridge to Elavánasúr (alias Pidágam), and (*i*) Cuddalore-Vriddháchalam road via Kurinjipádi, Vadalúr and Uthangal-Mangalam.

Chief lines of communication.

Page 175, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Neither of these projected lines were completed, but instead, a chord line has been constructed connecting Villupuram with Trichinopoly, a distance of 108·33 miles. Forty-nine miles of this length lie within Villupuram, Tirukkóyilúr and Vriddháchalam taluks of this district. The line was opened for all classes of traffic in April 1928 and the stations within the district are Villupuram and Kandamanadi in Villupuram taluk, Tiruvennainallúr, Irundai and Ulundúrpet in Tirukkóyilúr taluk, and Puvanúr, Vriddháchalam, Talanallúr and Pennádam in Vriddháchalam taluk. The total cost of the chord line came to 202 lakhs of rupees, partly due to heavy bridging of several broad rivers like the Ponnaiyár, Malattár, the Gadilam, Manimuktánadi and Vellár in this district, besides the Uppár, the Coleroon and the Kávéri in the Trichinopoly district. Besides shortening the distance between Madras and Trichinopoly by about 41 miles the line has the advantage of providing railway communication to a fertile tract of country which is poorly served by roads. With the facilities for transport which this line affords, the country in this part of the district has been opened up for trade and an impetus given to more extensive and intensive cultivation, and to the opening of industries connected with agricultural products.

The Trichinopoly chord line.

Page 176.—*Insert* between the first and second paragraphs :—The second line of railway newly opened in the district is the Cuddalore-Vriddháchalam line. In 1904 Messrs. Parry & Co., who have a large import and export business, suggested to the District Board that a light railway should be constructed between Cuddalore and Vriddháchalam and offered to construct it at a cost of Rs. 11·55 lakhs if the District Board would guarantee 5 per cent interest. The Board did not accept the suggestion but preferred to have the line on the metre gauge, and obtained from Government sanction to levy a railway cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the rental value of all occupied lands in the district for the construction of this line. The South Indian Railway Company who were to undertake the work surveyed the line in 1905 and estimated its cost at Rs. 17·32 lakhs, exclusive of the value of lands. The project could not, however, be taken up as the alignment of the chord line from Trichinopoly was unsettled. In 1908 the Railway Board decided to take the chord line to Panruti, and the District Board preferred the Cuddalore-Vriddháchalam line to a line from Ulundúrpet on the chord line, through Chinnasalem and Kallakurichi, to the Salem frontier, the District Board of Salem continuing it to Áttúr and Salem

The Cuddalore-Vriddháchalam line.

itself. A further alignment in the chord line being under contemplation then, Government desired the District Board to construct the line from Panruti to Ulundúrpet and promised to purchase it when the chord line from Trichinopoly was opened. The position in 1914 was that the Board was willing to construct the line from Panruti to Ulundúrpet and take it on *via* Chinnasalem and Kallakurichi to the Salem district frontier.

The intervention of the Great War in that year put a stop to all new railway enterprise in India, but after the war was over, a thorough investigation of all schemes of railway development in South India was made and it was decided that the chord line should meet the main line at Villupuram. This led to the revision of the District Board's railway programme as it was feared that the new line would adversely affect the port of Cuddalore and unduly benefit Pondicherry. With a view to safeguard the interests of Cuddalore, the district headquarters and one of the oldest British ports south of Madras, and to open up a tract of country ill-served by roads, the District Board decided to construct the Cuddalore-Vriddhá-chalam line.

In accordance with the new policy of Government, the South Indian Railway was allowed to construct the line with a guarantee from the District Board against any loss of interest that might accrue in the construction and working of the line. The line was opened in June 1928. Its total length is 35·59 miles and it runs through Cuddalore and Vriddháchalam taluks; the stations in the former taluk are Annavalli, Kullanchávadi and Kurinjipádi, and in the latter taluk Vadalúr, Uttangal-Mangalam and Vriddháchalam. The two biggest bridges on the line have 6 and 5 spans with 30 feet girders each and cost Rs. 34 and 24 thousand rupees. The clause about the guarantee was sought to be enforced but the further line to Salem having been opened in 1931 (82·5 miles, with 39 miles in this district), all traffic from the West Coast, Coimbatore and Salem is being diverted through it and it is hoped that the District Board will not now incur any loss on account of this line.

The Vriddhá-chalam-Salem Railway.

The line from Vriddháchalam to Salem was opened for traffic in two stages—first from Salem town to Chinnasalem in Kallakurichi taluk in February and from the latter to Vriddhá-chalam in August 1931. By its opening an east and west connexion has been made between the broad gauge line from Madras to Mangalore and the metre gauge line from Madras to Tuticorin, and a large hinterland of Salem and South Arcot opened up to the port of Cuddalore. The distance from Salem town to Vriddháchalam junction is 82·5 miles of which 22·9 miles are in Kallakurichi taluk and 15·9 miles in Vriddháchalam taluk. The country is undulating, the highest point on the line being 1,198 ft. above mean sea level and the lowest point (at Vriddháchalam) 140 feet. The Vellár and the Manimuktánadi

are the only big streams that had to be bridged, each bridge having six spans of 60 feet width. Chinnasalem is the only important wayside station in this district, and the other stations are Mukhasaparur, Kuttakudi, Asakalattúr, Pukkiravari, Chinnasalem, Mélnariyappanúr. The line cost on an average about a lakh of rupees per mile, and is expected to grow highly important if extended to Bangalore via Dharmapuri and Hosúr to connect with the M. & S. M. Railway metre gauge system.

Page 176.—*Add* at the end of the chapter the following :—

APPENDIX.

The abbreviations used in this section are:—r.s.: Railway Station; R. 1: One room; R. 2: Two rooms; B. 1: One bath room; B. 2: Two bath rooms; H. 1: One hall; F.: Furnished; S. 1: One stable; 4·5 m.: 4 miles 5 furlongs; *: Petrol Depot.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person for a day.

TRUNK ROADS.

The Cuddalore-Chittoor road.—Mileage commences at Cuddalore; Nellikuppam (r.s.) 6 m.; Panruti (r.s.R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 12) 15·4 m.; meets the Great Southern Trunk road in mile 26. Periasavalai (H. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Tirukkōyilūr, (r.s. H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 45 m; district limit beyond Attipākkam 52·6. m.

Great Southern Trunk road.—Madras to Cape Comorin. Ongūr† 64 m.; Tindivanam 76 m.; (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S., F., Re. 1); Kutteripet 82m.; cross the Ongūr river surplus (unbridged) at m. 64·3; Vikravándi (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, As. 8) 91 m.; Villupuram (r.s., R. 3, B. 1, S. 3, F., As. 8) 99 m; cross the Ponnaiyár and Malattár rivers unbridged at miles 104-3 and 106-6; Arasūr (H. 1, B. 1, S. 2, As. 8) 107 m.; cross the Gadilam river bridged at m. 113·4; Ulundúrpet (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S 2, F., As. 12) 122 m.; cross the Máyár and Manimukthánadi rivers (unbridged) at mile 132-1 and 134-2; Kaludūr 141 m.; Tholudūr 150; cross Chinnar, unbridged, at m. 150.

BRANCH ROADS.

1. *Ammapettai to Tindivanam,* 67·7 *m.*—The road is metalled or gravelled and fit for motors from Puduchattram to Cuddalore and from Cuddalore to Tindivanam. Ammapettai (R. 2, F., As. 8). Chidambaram 3 miles (r.s.), cross the Vellār river unbridged at 5 m. where it is impassable at all times. Puduchattram 11·4 m.,

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† Road dam at 64/3 rarely presents any difficulty as there is a bridge across the main river and the road dam is for taking extra water in extraordinary floods only. Causeway at Pennár was completed and used for traffic in August 1931. Bridges at Mallattár, Manimukthánadi and Gómuti alias Máyár have been constructed and were opened for traffic in about September 1931.

pass Alapakkam Railway Station; Jonagan Choultry 19 m.; Cuddalore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 28·5 m. (French Territory-Pondicherry* 41·6 m.); Kiliyanūr 56·6 m., unbridged at 52 m. difficult to cross. Tindivanam (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 67·7 m.

(*a*) *Chidambaram-Shatiatope*: metalled and bridged 11 *m.*—Joins route 6 at 8 miles from Govindarájapet. Practicable at all seasons.

(*b*) *Chidambaram to Lálpet*, 15 *m.*—Kumarátchi mile 9 (R. 1, B. 1, As. 8); Lālpet 15 miles (P.W.D. bungalow).

2. *Asanúr to Elavanasúr* (*Pidagam*) (H. 1, R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, As. 8) 7 *m.*—Road partly gravelled, practicable in rainy weather, difficult for motors at all seasons.

3. *Chendúr to Mailam*, 2·4 *m.*—Earthen road, difficult for motors in wet weather.

4. *Cuddalore** *r.s. to Kandamangalam*, 10 *m.*—Cross the Mallatur Ponnaiyár and Gadilam rivers, unbridged. Earthen road, difficult for motors at all seasons and impassable in wet weather.

5. *Cuddalore to Kilakuppam*, 67·6 *m.*—The road is metalled or gravelled and fit for motors. Cuddalore* (r.s. R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Kullanchávadi 12·2 m. (r.s.); Kurinjipádi (r.s. R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 19·4 m; Vadalúr 23 m.; Uttangal Mangalam 31 miles (r.s.).; Vriddháchalam (R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 38 m. (r. s.).; Véppúr (H 1, B. 1, As. 8) 53·4 m.; Hanumandal (H. 1, B. 1, As. 8) 65 m.; Kilakuppam 67·6 m.; Talaivasal* (Salem district) 80 m. Up to mile 40 road is metalled and fit for motors at all seasons. Beyond mile 40 it is a mere earthen road and impassable for motors in wet weather.

6. *Govindárajapet to Vikkiravándi*, 49·7, *m.*—The road is gravelled or metalled. Govindárajapet; Shattiyatóppu (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 7·6 m.; cross Porto Novo-Vriddhachalam road at m. 9·2; this road crosses three unbridged streams all of which are being bridged. Road was metalled in 1930. Pinnalur 10·6 m.; cross Cuddalore-Kilakuppam road at 16·6 m.; Vadaguttu 20 m.; cross the Vadaguttu (this odai is being now bridged) and Gadilam rivers unbridged at 19 and 31 m. Panruti (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F, As. 12) crosses Ponnaiyár unbridged at 37, 31·6 m.; Villianúr (r.s.) 38·3 m.; Vikkiravándi (r.s., H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 8) 49·7 m. Beyond mile 16 6 the road is not metalled.

7. *Kallakurichi* (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) *to Kachirayapálaiyam*, 8 *m.*—Road partially gravelled, practicable in fair weather.

8. *Mangalam to Elavanasúr* (H. 1, R. 3, S. 1, As. 8), 5·4 *m.*—Gravelled in parts, crosses the southern trunk road at m. 124·4, practicable at all seasons.

9. *Marakkánam to Ginjee*, 38·5, *m.*—This road is metalled and fit for motors. Merakkānam (H. 2, R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) Brahmadésam 12 m.; Perumakkal, m. 15; Tindivanam (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 22 m.; Dévanúr 29·4 m.; Gingee (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F. Re. 1) 38·5 m.; Alampúndi, 46 m.; Pennathúr (North Arcot district) 52 m.

10. *Máyár river to Kallakurichi* (H. 2, R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12), 17·4 *m.*—Cross one stream, unbridged; road nearly all gravelled and practicable in dry weather only.

11. *Nellikuppam* to Valati and on to North Arcot frontier*, 61·4 *m.*—The road is either metalled or gravelled. Nellikuppam (r.s.) cross the Ponnaiyár river unbridged at 7 m.; Ramapákkam 10 m. pass Koilanúr 18 m.; Villupuram* (r. s., R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 22 m, cross 6 streams unbridged; Nemúr 33·4 m.; Gingee (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 44·6 m.; Valatti 53·4 m., cross the Cheyár river, unbridged; Chetpet (North Arcot district) 61·4 m. Mud road fit for motor traffic only in dry weather.

12. *Panrti to Manalúrpet*, 37·2 *m.*—Road sandy, difficult at all times as far as Tirukkóyilúr, thence partly gravelled and practicable for carts at all seasons; Panruti (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) cross the Malattár river, unbridged; Arasúr* (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 9·3 m.; cross the Villupuram-Trichinopoly chord line at 11·2 m.; Tiruvennainallūr 14·5 m. r.s. Joins Cuddalore-Chittoor trunk road and merges with it for 4 miles. Tirukkóyilúr (r.s., H. 1 R. 2, F., Re. 1) 28·5 m.; cross the Ponnaiyár river provided with a causeway; Manalúrpet 37 2 m.

13. *Pennathúr to Avalúrpet*, 6 *m.*—Gravelled, practicable at all seasons.

14. *Peria Sevalai to Villupuram*, 15·1 *m.*—Cross the Ponnaiyār and Malattár rivers, unbridged. Road partly gravelled, impracticable in the rains, Peria Sevalai (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8); Tiruvennanallúr 2·2 m.; Villupuram* (r.s., R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 15·1 m.

15. *Pondicherry to Ariyalúr*, 33·7 *m.*—The road is an earthen one except for 5 miles to east and 4 miles to west of Villupuram. Pondicherry (r.s.), cross the Varahanadi river unbridged; Kandamangalam (r.s.) 10 m.; Kolivanar 20 m.; Villupuram* (r.s., R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 23·7 m.; Ariyalūr 33·7 m., cross the Pamban river unbridged; Vettavalam (North Arcot district) 46·2. m.

15 (*a*). *Villupuram-Ginjee-Chetpet road*, 37 *m.*—As far as Gingee metalled 23 miles (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1 and second class bungalow R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 12), practicable at all seasons. Two unbridged streams are being bridged. From Gingee to North Arcot frontier road is earthen, impassable in wet weather.

16. *Pondicherry to Marakkanam*, 19·7 *m.*—Pondicherry (r.s.); Kunnimēdu, 11·7 m.; Marakkanam (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 19. 7 m. Gravelled and practicable at all seasons.

17. *Pondicherry* (*r s.*) (*French territory*) *to Papanapet*, 23·3 *m.*—Cross the Varahanadi river, unbridged. Road partly gravelled, impracticable in the rains.

18. *Pondicherry to Vellimédu*, 36·4 *m.*—The road is metalled except between Mailam and Vellimēdu where it is gravelled and fit for motors. Pondicherry; Vánúr (R. 5, F., As. 8) 9·4 m.; Mailam (r.s.) 20·4 m.; Dévanúr 30·4 m.; Vellimédu 36·4 m.; Wandiwash (North Arcot district) 46·4 m.

19. *Puduchatram to Porto Novo* (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1), 4 *m.*—Metalled and practicable at all seasons.

20. *Jonagan Choultry to Kullanchavadi*, 4·4 *m.*—Metalled and practicable at all seasons.

21. *Tindivanam* (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) *to Vellimedu* 8·7 *m.*—Metalled and practicable at all seasons.

22. *Toludúr to Korayúr and thence to Vriddháchalam*, 28 *m.*—This road runs along the left bank of the Vellár; it is metalled and gravelled but heavy though practicable at all seasons; Toludur (Travellers' bungalow). Kilseruvoi 6 m.; travellers' bungalow. Tittagudi 8 m.; Pennádam (r.s.) 17·4 m.; Pelándurai Anicut (R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 21 m.; Korayúr 22 m. and Vriddháchalam (r.s.) 28 m.

23. *Tyágadurgam to Tiruvannamalai*, 34·5 *m.*—Cross the Ponnaiyár river, unbridged; otherwise road bridged throughout but only gravelled from Manalúrpet to which place traffic in the rains is very difficult; Manalúrpet 18·2 m.; Tiruvannámalai (North Arcot district) 34·5 m.

(*a*) *Tyágadurgam-Tirukkóyilúr road*, 20 *m.*—Road metalled and bridged. Rishivāndiyam—9 m. Practicable at all seasons.

24. *Ulundūrpet to Chinnasalem* and thence to Salem frontier. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Ulundúrpet (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12); Tyágadurgam 14·7 m.; Kallakurichi (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 22·3 m.; Chinnasalem 31·1 m., cross the Vasishtanadi river; Talaivásal * (Salem district) 40·3 m.

25. *Villupuram* * (r.s., R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) *to Mambalapattu*, 9·3 *m.*—Road earthen, not practicable in the rains.

26. *Virapperumanallúr to Peria Sevalai* (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8), 8·5 *m.*—Road earthen, unbridged, impracticable in the wet weather.

27. *Vriddhachalam to Tirukkóyilúr*, 39·4 *m.*—The road is metalled up to Ulundúrpet, 3·4 m. and fit for motors. Vriddháchalam (r.s., R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8); Mangalam 9·4 m.; Kiranúr or Ulundūrpet (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 13·4 m. Beyond earthen road, impracticable in wet weather; cross the Gadilam and Sushanadi rivers at 17·4 m. and 21·4 m. unbridged; Peria Sevalai (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 25·4 m.; from Peria Sevalai joins trunk road (Cuddalore-Chittoor road). Tirukkóyilúr (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 39·4 m.

CHAPTER VIII.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

Page 178.—*Add* to paragraph 1:—Statistics of rainfall at the recording stations in the district for 60 years ending 1930 give a district average of 47·36 inches. The highest maximum rainfall of 102·61 inches was recorded at Tittagudi an inland station in 1903, Cuddalore following with 102·15 in 1884 and Chidambaram 101·32 in 1913, the year of the heaviest floods in the Coleroon. The lowest minimum was at Kallakurichi, 18·79 in (1876), slightly higher minimum being recorded at Tittagudi, 20 inches, and Vriddháchalam, 20·10 inches, both in 1881.

Paragraph 3, *third sentence.*—*Substitute*:—Porto Novo and Chidambaram are the wettest places in the district with average rainfalls of 56·68 and 55·25 inches, and Gingee and Kallakurichi the driest with 36·27 and 39·63 inches respectively.

Page 184.—*Substitute for* the last paragraph the following:— Since that year no serious famine has occurred in the district, though deficient rainfall has in some years necessitated the grant of remissions. For instance, in 1905–06 owing to scarcity of rainfall, season remission to the extent of Rs. 1,08,769 was granted. There was no famine during the decade 1911—1921, though in 1919 during the Great War high prices and scarcity of food-grains prevailed throughout the district; the situation was relieved by the import of Burma rice and by the control of prices effected by the Director of Civil Supplies. Remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 35,000 was granted to persons affected by the floods of 1913. According to the latest famine programme for the district, relief works costing 1·25 crores are available and can, when needed, provide labour for nearly 6 months for 20 per cent of the population. Famines.

Page 186, *paragraph* 4.—*Add*:—A cyclone occurred in November 1916 which caused serious damage to trees, crops and buildings in Tirukkóyilúr and Tindivanam divisions and in part of the Cuddalore taluk. About a thousand lives were lost and several minor irrigation works were also affected. Storms.

Page 192.—*Insert* at the end of the penultimate paragraph:— An unusual rainfall of about 28 inches in 48 hours in November 1913 brought on heavy floods in the Vellár and its principal tributary—the Manimuktánadi—which joins it near Vriddháchalam. On the 10th the latter river rose to a height of 13½ feet and the Vellār at the Pelāndurai anicut flowed 23 feet over the crest, the highest on record since the construction of the anicut. Soon after midnight on the 10th the floods were at the maximum and there were extensive spills over both the banks of the river, and 12 out of the 17 movable shutters of this anicut, which lift 14½ feet over the crest, were washed away, and heavy breaches occurred on both sides of the anicut. The spill from the right bank of the river, combined with the unprecedented flood discharged from the catchment area of the Víranam tank, resulted in the tank itself breaching in 16 places. The feeder channel of the Víranam tank carried only 7 feet of water, but on the 10th, when the flood rose 12½ feet, the bank of the drainage channel in the foreshore of the Víranam tank was completely wiped out and two sluices were swept away. Floods in 1913.

The overflow over the left bank of the Vellár entered the Rájavaikkál and the Wálajah tank, and the banks of the former were washed away for a length of two miles out of the total length of 3½, while two weirs in the latter were damaged and the embankment was breached in five places. The flood in the Wálajah tank entered the Perumál tank in the Cuddalore taluk and breached it in 16 places. Besides these major works, almost all the irrigation channels and tanks belonging to the Lower Coleroon and the Shatiatope systems suffered damage. Excessive rainfall, the heavy floods in the Vellār, and the breaching of so many important irrigation works, flooded

the whole of the Chidambaram taluk which was practically one sheet of water, the depth of the floods on the roads ranging from 5 to 9 feet. Several streets in the towns of Chidambaram and Porto Novo and almost all the villages in the Chidambaram taluk were flooded. Fortunately the Coleroon which forms the southern boundary of the taluk was not in freshes at the time. The floods which swept across the Chidambaram taluk breached the Coleroon conservancy bank and the railway line in several places and emptied themselves into the Coleroon and so reached the sea: had it not been for this the loss of life would have been appalling.

There were also floods in Cuddalore town and taluk. On the night of the 9th there was cyclonic weather which blew down avenue trees, and the maidan in front of the Collector's office and the roads around it were one sheet of water. The Ponnaiyār was fortunately not in flood on that day, but on the 10th the Gadilam overflowed its southern embankment inundating Tiruppápuliyúr and the road to Cuddalore Old Town. The railway line breached in several places near Chidambaram, Porto Novo, Puduchatram and Alapakkam. Passenger trains were held up at the first three stations and over 1,000 passengers were stranded at the several stations. Most of the roads in the Chidambaram taluk and the coast road in Cuddalore taluk were torn up or completely washed away by the floods. Vriddháchalam town was also affected as the Manimuktánadi overflowed its right bank but the damage was not serious.

Relief measures were organized immediately. Prompt steps were taken to close the most serious breaches. Local committees were organized consisting mainly of non-officials to afford relief to the people in distress in the flood-affected areas and those stranded in the railway stations. Help was given to the destitute to rebuild their huts, and special grants were made to restore breached tanks and to repair the damaged roads.

The floods affected a large area—248 villages in the Chidambaram taluk, 48 in Vriddháchalam and 14 in Cuddalore. About 13,140 houses were destroyed, 11,579 in Chidambaram, 894 in Vriddhāchalam and 667 in Cuddalore, and close on 5,000 cattle, sheep and goats, were drowned. The total value of property lost was estimated at over Rs. 1,80,000 but only 33 lives were lost, 30 in Chidambaram and three in Vriddháchalam, for the floods rose gradually from the morning of the 10th, which gave people time to leave the villages.

In 1924. There were again heavy floods in 1924 in the Coleroon which breached its left bank, and there were also breaches in the river Vadavār and in some irrigation channels in charge of the Public Works Department. The total extent of damage done to the irrigation works was estimated at Rs. 15,000, but fortunately there was no loss of life or serious damage to standing crops. In a few villages bordering on the Coleroon and the Vadavār

about 69 acres of land were silted up and 55 acres washed away by the river. Immediate relief was granted to those affected by the floods by Government and by such non-official agencies as the Red Cross Society and the Servants of India Society.

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Page 193, *paragraph* 2, *line* 5.—*Add* after "1896—98" the following :—"and also 1901, 1912, 1918 and 1924." **Cholera.**

Line 10.—After "25,000 persons" *alter* full stop into a semicolon and *add* :—"in 1908 and 1909 nearly 12,000 persons, in 1918, 1919, 1924 and 1925 nearly 10,000 persons."

Substitute for the next sentence the following :—The average number of deaths from cholera per annum since 1870 has been a little over 4,000, and in only 17 of these 60 years has the total been below 2,000.

Page 194.—*Substitute* the following *for* the last paragraph :— Mortality from smallpox fluctuates greatly but without any very obvious causes. During the last 50 years the annual number of deaths due to the disease has been nearly 2,367; in 1890 the total was over 8,000; in 1907 it was over 5,000; and in 1917 and 1918 it was over 4,000. Vaccination is compulsory throughout the district except in the ninety-one hill villages of Kallakurichi taluk. **Smallpox.**

Page 195.—*Insert* the following between the third and fourth paragraphs:—Leprosy is prevalent throughout the district, and is largely found in the taluks of Tirukkóyilúr, Villupuram, Kallakurichi and Vriddhāchalam. At Vadathorasalúr two miles from Tyagadurgam in Kallakurichi taluk there is a leper asylum maintained by the Danish mission, to which the District Board contributes largely. **Leprosy.**

In 1922 and 1923 a few cases of plague were imported into Tirukkoyilúr and Kallakurichi taluks from the adjoining infected taluks of Tiruvannámalai and Attúr. The district is now free from this scourge. **Plague.**

Relapsing fever made its appearance in Vriddhāchalam and Chidambaram taluks in 1922 and continued in 1923. There were about 500 deaths. The epidemic was traced to Udaiyárpálaiyam and Kumbakónam taluks of Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts respectively. There was another epidemic in 1924 in the taluks of Vriddháchalam, Chidambaram and Tirukkóyilúr, which accounted for 52 deaths. **Relapsing fever.**

Paragraph 4.—*Delete* the second sentence.

Paragraph 5, *last two sentences.*—*Substitute* :—Registration of vital statistics is now obligatory under the Act III of 1899 in all the Government villages of Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks and in 31 non-union villages of the other taluks of the district. **Vital statistics.**

Medical institutions.

Last paragraph.—Substitute :—The medical institutions of the district consist of five Government and three local board hospitals and three municipal and 13 local board dispensaries. Fifteen rural allopathic dispensaries have also been opened as per G.O. No. 1522 P.H., dated 22nd October 1924. Statistics of the attendance at, and expenditure on, them are given in the appendix.

The Government took over the hospitals at Manjakuppam, (Cuddalore), Kallakurichi, Tindivanam, Villupuram and Chidambaram, the first in 1918 and the rest in 1928. In the Local Fund taluk headquarter hospitals at Gingee, Tirukkóyilúr and Vriddháchalam, Government meets since 1923 the entire salaries of the medical staff from provincial funds. The three municipal dispensaries are for women and children only.

Mission hospitals.

Of the aided private medical institutions, the Danish mission hospital at Tirukkóyilúr is the largest with about 50 beds. The same mission has opened a hospital at Vriddháchalam and looks after the leper asylum at Vadathorasalúr. The South Indian Railway has a hospital for its employees at Villupuram.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

Census statistics.

Page 197, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—South Arcot ranked eleventh among the districts (excluding Madras and the Nilgiris) at the census of 1931 in regard to the general literacy of its people, ninth in the literacy of its males and sixteenth in the matter of education of its girls.

The Annámalai University.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* between this and paragraph 5 the following paragraphs about the Annamalai University:—The district has recently become famous as the home of a residential university opened in July 1929 and called after its founder Rájá Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyár of Chettinád. The ancestors of the Rájá had made Chidambaram their second home and established several charities in connection with the temple. The Rájá's brother, the late Diwan Bahadur Ramaswámi Chettiyár, among his other charities took over in 1914 a languishing high school in the place. He had desired to raise this high school to a college, but did not live to do so, but the Rájá took the scheme up and in 1920 with the sanction of the university of Madras opened the first college classes with 58 boys. B.A. classes were opened two years later, and the question of providing separate buildings for the college (called Mínákshi college after the Rájá's mother) was then taken up. A site of 250 acres was selected 2 miles to the east of Chidambaram in a village called Tiruvakkulam (now called Annámalai-nagar), where Arjuna, one of the Pándava brothers, is believed to have obtained from God Siva his bow called Pásupatham. A few buildings were constructed at first, but with the addition of courses in science at the college, laboratories were provided

in 1926. The college became very popular and the founder conceived the idea of opening a residential university, and with the advice of educational experts offered to Government to place all the buildings and equipments in this and two other colleges (the Sanskrit and Tamil colleges) in Chidambaram which he was maintaining, worth about 15 lakhs of rupees, and an additional 20 lakhs if the colleges were raised to the status of a unitary teaching and residential university. Considering the unique nature of the offer and the fact that the best educated opinion favoured the growth of residential and teaching universities in this country, the local Government accepted it and promised 27 lakhs of rupees towards the endowment fund, 1·5 lakhs as annual grant and 7·5 lakhs towards their share of the expenditure on buildings. The capitalized value of all the above items comes to a crore of rupees. The Annámalai University Bill was passed by the local Legislative Council and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Madras and the Governor-General of India in December 1928. The university started functioning on 1st July 1929 and the Tamil and Sanskrit colleges were moved to Annámalai-nagar the same month. The university opened with 625 students in all its classes and a staff of 55 professors distributed amongst the three Faculties of Arts, Science and Oriental Studies. There is accommodation at present for 500 students and 10 professors, and a building programme has been proposed for providing accommodation for 1,000 students and 80 professors; schemes for the supply of electricity, good drinking water and proper drainage are also under consideration. The library is one of the largest in the Presidency with 18,575 volumes, and about Rs. 30,000 are proposed to be spent on it annually.

Page 198, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—On the report of the Madras University Commissions of 1902 and 1905 the St. Joseph's college was reduced to the status of a high school in January 1909. **Educational institutions.**

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The Cuddalore town high school continued till January 1920 under the committee which then handed it over to the municipality. The institution is now known as the Municipal High School.

Pages 199–200.—*Substitute for* the rest of the chapter the following:—Besides the above two high schools there are nine other high schools in the district, three maintained by the District Board at Tirukkóyilúr, Panruti and Vriddháchalam, one by the Municipality of Villupuram, one by the American Arcot mission at Tindivanam, one by the Danish mission at Nellikuppam, a Government high school for girls at Tiruppápuliyúr and the Rámaswámi Chettiyár's and Pachaiyappa's high schools at Chidambaram. This last is kept up from the well-known Pachaiyappa's Charities and is open only to caste Hindus. It was **Upper secondary schools**

started in 1850 as a primary school, moved to its present habitation in 1868 and raised to high school standard in the following year. It has now a hostel attached to it and maintains a high level of efficiency.

The other high school at Chidambaram came under the control of the late Diwan Bahadur Rámaswámi Chettiyar in 1914. It is now managed by his brother the Rájáh of Chettinád and is open to all classes and castes including Muslims and Adi-Drávidas. Large extensions to its buildings have been made recently including a hostel costing Rs. 80,000.

The American Arcot Mission High School at Tindivanam was started as a primary school in 1872 by the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, M.A., D.D., the first American Arcot missionary in this part of the country; and with it were amalgamated a Hindu girls' school in 1873 and the Government taluk school in 1884. The school was raised to the middle school standard in the following year, and at the request of the leading citizens of the place Rev. W. T. Scudder, M.A., D.D., raised it to a high school in 1903. With the help of friends in America and with grants from Government the present block of buildings costing Rs. 42,000 was raised in 1925.

The Villupuram high school was started as a Government taluk school in 1857 and a building was constructed for it twelve years later. It continued to be a model school till 1916 when high school classes were opened; the management, which had been under the local board from 1885, was handed over to the municipality in 1921. A fine two-storied building at a cost of Rs. 67,000 has been constructed for the school on a 15 acres compound to the west of the railway station yard.

Incomplete secondary schools. There are five English and one vernacular incomplete secondary schools for boys. Of the former, three (those at Kallakurichi, Porto Novo and Mannárgudi) are maintained by the District Board, and two—the St. Joseph's middle school at Tiruppápuliyúr and the S.P.G. school in Old Town—are kept up by missionary bodies. The vernacular school is the Pátalíswara Dharma Pátasála at Tiruppápuliyúr, run by the Nattukottai Chetti community for teaching Vēdas, Āgamás and Tēvarams to Brahmin and Non-Brahmin pupils.

Elementary schools. There has been a great expansion of elementary education in the district in recent years, and though the local boards are responsible for a very large number of elementary schools, Government and the three municipalities are also running many such schools.

Government. There were in 1929, 150 elementary schools under Government management, one of them being a model school attached to a Government training school, two run by the agricultural department and one by the jail, the others being schools started for the benefit of the depressed classes.

Municipal. The municipality of Villupuram had 9 elementary schools (4 for boys and 5 for girls), that of Cuddalore 32 schools

(21 for boys and 11 for girls) and that of Chidambaram 12 schools (5 for boys and 7 for girls). Of the schools in these towns seven were for Muslim boys and girls, and six for Ádi-Drávidas.

Local Fund and

The five taluk boards maintained 851 schools for boys and 110 schools for girls. Weaving is taught in the schools at Lálpet and Bhuvanagiri, and 98 of the schools are specially for the use of Muhammadans or Ádi-Drāvidas. Though elementary education has not been made compulsory in the district no school fees are levied in taluk board and municipal schools. The boards, however, levy an education tax.

other aided

1377 aided and 151 unaided schools for boys worked in the district in 1929. Seven of these were controlled by panchayats and 163 by one or other of the Christian missionary bodies.

Besides the 155 elementary schools for the depressed classes, the Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam, which was given an extent of 51·6 acres of land by Government, runs 3 schools (out of the income from this land), one of them being a higher grade elementary school at Chidambaram.

and private schools.

There are eight schools or *pátasálas* for giving instruction in the Védas, five at Chidambaram, two at Tiruppápuliyúr and one at Srímushnam. There are 4 other pátasálas for teaching Tēvaram or devotional songs of the Tamil saints, two at Chidambaram and one each at Tiruppápuliyúr and Vriddháchalam. These institutions are aided mostly by members of the Náttukottai Chetti community and are different from the Návalár Tamil college started at Chidambaram by Árumuga Návalár, the well-known Tamil scholar of Jaffna, which adopts special text-books of its own, the object of which is to combine religious with secular training.

Schools for girls.

Education for girls is most advanced in the taluks of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram, and most backward in the taluks of Gingee and Kallakurichi. The only Government secondary school for girls is at Tiruppápuliyúr and was started as an elementary school. It was raised to the high school standard in 1922.

There were 212 elementary schools in that year of which 146 were run by the taluk boards, and 23 by municipalities, and the rest were aided institutions, mainly controlled by Christian missions.

The Danish mission girls' school at Mélpattambákam provides instruction in basket-making, mat-weaving and gardening, and the taluk board school at Thorappádi in weaving.

Industrial schools.

There are four industrial schools in the district. Three of these are managed by the Danish mission and are situated at Cuddalore, Panruti and Kílúr, and the fourth is run by the Roman Catholic mission and is situated at Tindivanam. The Cuddalore school is located at the bungalow on the ramparts of Fort St. David and the scholars are girls of the mission

orphanage who are taught lace embroidery work. The school at Kílúr, near Tirukkóyilúr is also devoted to teaching that art to the girls of the mission orphanage there. The industrial school at Panruti is for boys and teaches chiefly carpentry and cabinet-making. The Roman Catholic mission started a small industrial school as an addition to the orphanage at Tindivanam which they opened in 1904, and it is now in charge of a Brother of the Order of St. Gabriel. The school was effaced during the cyclone of 1916 but a fine block of buildings now stands on that site and provides industrial training for about 120 orphans among others. In 1918 classes were opened with Government aid for training teachers in carpentry and cabinet-making. The training lasts two years and the students generally receive stipends from Government.

Teachers' training schools.

There are four training schools for masters in the district, two managed by Government and located at Cuddalore and Villupuram, one by the Roman Catholic mission at Tindivanam and one at the Annámalai university. The two training schools for mistresses are Government institutions and are located at Cuddalore (the secondary school for girls) and at Vriddháchalam. The Oriental college at the Annámalai university trains Sanskrit and Tamil *pandits*. A sessional school for training teachers for depressed class schools is managed by the District Board and is working at Cuddalore.

CHAPTER XI.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Page 224.—*Add* after the first paragraph :—

Re-settlement, 1918—23.

The term of thirty years for which the rates were sanctioned for the several taluks having expired, a re-settlement was made in these taluks by Mr. H. A. Watson, I.C.S., in the years noted against them in the following table. Mr. Watson submitted his scheme report in October 1916 and the orders of Government thereon were issued in February 1918 :—

Taluks.	Term of previous settlement expired in	Re-settlement introduced in
Cuddalore	1916-17	1917-18
Villupuram, Tindivanam and Gingee	1917-18	1918-19
Kallakurichi and Tirukkóyilúr.	1919-20	1920-21
Chidambaram	1920-21	1921-22
Vriddháchalam	1921-22	1922-23

The main feature of the re-settlement was the revision of the old rates by a percentage enhancement. Paddy was adopted as the standard crop for wet lands and cumbu and varagu for dry lands, as at the previous settlement, and the commutation rates per garce for these grains worked

out in the usual way amounted to Rs. 189, Rs. 226 and Rs. 140 for each of the above crops, representing an increase of 75, 84 and 75 per cent respectively over the commutation rates adopted at the previous settlement. The old rates of assessment on wet lands were enhanced by 30 per cent in the Coleroon tracts and by 18¾ per cent in the non-Coleroon tracts. The rates on dry lands were enhanced by only 12½ per cent, the lowest rate of As. 6 being left unaltered. The wet rates thus arrived at ranged from Rs. 3–14–0 to Rs. 11–11–0 in the Coleroon tract, and from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10–11–0 in the other tracts, and the dry rates, ten in number, varied from six annas to four rupees.

Special features.

There were certain special features in this re-settlement. The classification of irrigation sources at the previous settlement did not take into sufficient account the superiority of the Coleroon-fed sources, which had further been increased by improvements effected by Government. The classification of the non-Coleroon sources was reduced by one grade at the re-settlement but that of the Coleroon sources was left unaltered with a view to remove the above defect. The reclassification of the non-Coleroon sources did not affect the rates except where the capacity of a source had been increased by improvements effected by Government or had appreciably deteriorated during the term of the previous settlement.

Lands which had been classed as "dry" in the revenue accounts but had regularly been under wet cultivation for five years, and lands from which water from a Government source of irrigation could not be excluded were transferred to "wet". Lands registered as "wet" but not cultivated with wet crops for five years were transferred to "dry" with the consent of the owners. 44,691 acres were thus transferred from dry to wet and 1,922 acres from wet to dry.

No general reclassification of soils was made, but the classification was revised in cases where the previous rates of assessment were found to be excessive.

Lands which had been registered as poramboke in the revenue accounts and which were not required for the common use of the villagers, and lands registered as assessed but which were not fit for cultivation were transferred to unassessed waste. Important channels and paths passing through patta lands which had not already been registered as poramboke were subdivided and registered as poramboke in cases where they were not less than 20 links in width. Lands cultivated on *sivaijama* for a long time and unobjectionable encroachments on poramboke and other waste lands were assigned to the occupiers, after collecting land-and tree-value where necessary.

Lands under the Willingdon Reservoir.

The Toludûr project, whose reservoir was subsequently named the Willingdon reservoir, was nearing completion when the re-settlement was introduced in the Vriddhachalam taluk in 1922–23. The dry lands commanded by the project were

retained as "dry" at the re-settlement. It was however ordered that on the introduction of the project special wet rates ranging from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 13-4-0 should be levied on lands registered as "wet" and special water rates (Rs. 6-4-0 for wet and Rs. 3-2-0 for dry crops) on dry lands irrigated from the project. The scheme has since come into working order and water was allowed for irrigation from September 1924.

Financial results.

The cost of the special staff and the re-settlement operations was Rs. 2,12,065, while the increase of land revenue due to re-settlement was Rs. 9,73,061.

Page 227, *paragraph* 3.—*Substitute*:—The amount of beriz deductions on account of Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques in the district stood as follows in the various taluks after the last settlement:—

	RS.
Chidambaram	7,255
Cuddalore	10,258
Gingee	1,544
Kallakurichi	7,013
Tindivanam...	5,893
Tirukkóyilúr	11,322
Villupuram	4,760
Vriddháchalam	12,957
Total ...	61,002

Page 228.—*Add* at the end of the page:—

Existing divisional charges.

There are now four revenue divisions in the district with headquarters at Tindivanam, Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Tirukkóyilúr. The first is in charge of an officer of the Indian Civil Service and the other three charges are held by members of the Madras Civil Service. Besides the taluks bearing the name of their headquarters, the divisions except Cuddalore include generally one other taluk (Virddháchalam going under Chidambaram and Kallakurchi under Tirukkóyilúr) except the Tindivanam division which has two, Villupuram and Gingee taluks also under it.

age 233.—*Add* to the tabular statement on this page the following names of subsequent Collectors and District Magistrates of the district:—

Names.	Date of taking charge.	Names.	Date of taking charge.
R. F. Grimley ...	12th Dec. 1901.	E. A. Elwin ...	22nd Aug. 1904.
J. P. Bedford ...	7th Jan. 1902.	J. F. Bryant ...	18th Sep. 1905.
E. A. Elwin ...	4th Mar. 1902.	A. E. Cumming ...	23rd Oct. 1905.
E. B. Elwin ...	24th Oct. 1903.	J. F. Bryant ...	10th Feb. 1906.
E. A. Elwin ...	24th Feb. 1904.	E. A. Elwin ...	1st Mar. 1906.
E. L. R. Thornton...	8th June 1904.		

Names.	Date of taking charge.
A. R. Knapp ...	26th August 1908.
A. F. G. Moscardi ...	29th July 1910.
M. Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib ...	17th October 1910.
J. K. Lancashire ...	18th April 1917.
N. E. Marjoribanks ...	19th October 1917.
S. M. V. Usman Sahib ...	10th April 1918.
H. H. Burkitt ...	10th July 1918.
J. C. Stodart ...	10th November 1918
J. K. Lancashire ...	14th September 1919.
R. F. B. L. Guppy ...	16th March 1920.
J. F. Bryant ...	15th October 1921.
P. C. Dutt ...	1st January 1922.
A. R. Vythinatha Ayyar (Deputy Collector in charge).	23rd December 1922.
P. C. Dutt ...	15th January 1923.
G. W. Wells ...	10th May 1924.
P. C. Dutt ...	10th July 1924.
F. L. Brigstocke ...	17th November 1924.
H. T. Reilly ...	20th December 1924.
P. T. Srinivasachari ...	11th June 1925.
A. M. C. Tampoe ...	30th October 1925.
A. Upendra Pai ...	11th November 1925.
Habib ul-lah Khan Sahib ...	21st September 1929
F. L. Brigstocke ...	1st November 1929.
A. R. T. Westlake ...	9th May 1931.
D. H. Boulton ...	22nd March 1932.

CHAPTER XII.—SALT, ABKARI AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Page 234, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute for* the first sentence the following:—There are four salt factories in the district, at Marakkánam, Kárambalam, Cuddalore and Mánambádi. The first two factories are within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner, Central division, and the last two within that of the Assistant Commissioner, Southern division. **The existing factories.**

Page 235.—*Insert* as the penultimate paragraph the following: – Manufacture of salt is carried on in this district under the three systems—excise, modified excise and monopoly. The first and third systems have been described already. Under the second or the modified excise system Government are enabled to control prices without accumulating stocks of salt which in normal times may not find a ready sale. The Marakkánam and Kárambalam factories have generally been cultivated on what is called the "accretion process", under which the pans are irrigated with condensed brine a number of times and the thick crust of salt formed scraped. In recent years, however, some of the licensees have gradually introduced the "single irrigation" method, as the salt produced under it is lighter and more easily marketable. The Cuddalore and Mánambadi factories work under the single irrigation system. **Differences in the salt made.**

Page 236.—*Substitute for* the fourth sentence in the third paragraph the following:—A quantity of about 400 garces or 48,000 maunds of salt is now supplied annually from the **Salt for the French Government.**

Kárambalam factory to the French Government at Pondicherry under two indents, one in summer and the other in winter.

Salt swamp.

Page 237.—*Add* as a separate paragraph before the paragraph headed "Saltpetre":—There is an extensive swamp adjoining the Marakkánam and Kárambalam factories. It runs as far as Kaluperumbákkam village on the south, a distance of about 12 miles, from the Marakkánam factory, and as far as Kúnimédu village on the other side. During the hot weather the swamp dries up. Salt formation in the back-water region is rare.

Saltpetre.

Add to the paragraph under "Saltpetre":—Manufacture of saltpetre is not carried on in the district at present.

Abkári and opium.

Page 237.—*Add* to the penultimate paragraph:—For the purpose of administration the district is divided into two circles, with headquarters at Tirukkóyilúr and Villupuram, the former comprising the four inland and the latter the four coastal taluks.

Page 238, *paragraph* 3.—*Add*:—The excise system is in force throughout the district. Under this system the shops for the retail sale of country spirits, toddy, beer and foreign liquor for consumption on the premises, and of ganja and opium, are sold annually by auction. The country spirit required for sale is issued to shop keepers either direct from the Nellikuppam distillery or depots at a rate fixed for each year comprising duty on liquor and cost price. The former goes to Government and the latter to the distiller. Toddy is drawn from palm trees licensed on payment of fees fixed for each year.

The ganja and bhang required in the shops is obtained by the renters from the Government storehouses on payment of duty to Government and cost price to the stock-holder. Opium is obtained from the taluk cutcherries.

Page 241.—*Add* the following new paragraphs between the first and second paragraphs:—

Sweet juice industry.

Tapping for sweet juice or unfermented toddy is carried on on a fairly large scale mainly in the coastal regions and to a smaller extent in inland areas. About 1,200 coconut and 13,000 palmyra trees are said to be tapped for it annually. The juice is largely consumed as a beverage and a small quantity is converted into jaggery.

Customs:* Sea Customs.

Page 241, *paragraph* 2 *to paragraphs* 1 *and* 2 *of page* 242.—*Substitute* the following paragraghs *for* those dealing with Customs:—Since April 1924 the Government of India have taken the Customs Department under direct control and the Central Board of Revenue, Delhi, has been constituted as the chief Customs authority.

There are two ports in the district—Cuddalore and Porto Novo—each under a Customs Collector, and both ports are open

* The notes on Land and Sea Customs were kindly supplied by Mr. T. A Stewart, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Madras.

to foreign trade. At Cuddalore the chief imports are betel-nuts from the Straits Settlements and teak-wood from Burma; at Porto Novo the only considerable import is betel-nuts. From both Cuddalore and Porto Novo there are heavy exports of groundnuts to Europe, while the Straits Settlements are a good market for coloured piece-goods consigned from these ports.

Land customs.

The land-customs (*sayer*) system is greatly complicated by the propinquity of the French Settlement of Pondicherry and especially by the fact that portions of this are isolated areas entirely surrounded by British territory. The numerous rules and orders which this condition of affairs has necessitated will be found set out at length in the *Madras Land Customs Manual*, and it will not therefore be necessary to give more than the merest outline. The Land Customs Act of 1924 is in force only on the frontiers of Pondicherry and Karikal and of no other French Settlement in India.

Pondicherry which is contiguous with the South Arcot district is one of the earliest French Settlements in India. It was several times lost in their wars with the British and was finally restored to them in the year 1816. Its frontier extends about 16 miles north and south of the town and about the same distance to the west from the sea with a perimeter of about 70 miles.

After its restoration in 1816 import and export duties were levied on all articles of merchandise imported into, or exported from, British territory from or to the French Settlement. In the year 1817, on the representation of the French Government, a concession was, however, granted by which free export of rice to the French Settlement by land was permitted as a temporary measure, subject to the condition that such rice was not to be exported by sea to foreign countries. After the passing of the Land Customs Act of 1844 the above privilege was continued on the French Government guaranteeing to pay export duty to the British on all paddy and rice exported by sea to foreign countries from the settlement. Six land customs stations or *chowkis* were established on the Pondicherry frontier for the collection of customs duty and the protection of the revenue.

The Villupuram-Pondicherry railway line was opened for traffic on 15th December 1879. In 1881 as a measure of public convenience a *chowki* was opened at the Pondicherry railway station with the consent of the French Government. The Land Customs Act is applied at this *chowki* in respect of goods, luggage, etc., which are voluntarily tendered by the public for examination and assessment of duty prior to their despatch from Pondicherry into British India. Goods which are not so tendered at Pondicherry are examined and assessed at the frontier railway station of Chinnababusamudram. The officer in charge of the *chowki* at Pondicherry railway station

also attends at the British post office to open all parcels consigned to British India, examine their contents and assess them to customs duty.

From 1st July 1882 customs duties were abolished on all articles of merchandise except liquors, salt, salted fish, and opium, and some of the *chowkis* were closed. As trade gradually improved Pondicherry became the chief trade centre in French India, and several new roads connecting French villages through intervening British territory were opened; and in 1892, with a view to safeguard British revenue and prevent smuggling, the number of *chowkis* on the frontier was increased. Customs duties on general goods were reimposed on the passing of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. In 1912 and 1913 still more *chowkis* were added on the frontier.

The control of the collection of customs duties on the frontiers was vested in the district revenue authorities till 1900, when it was transferred to the salt and abkari department. On 1st April 1910 it was transferred to the Collector of Customs, Madras.

The French territory at Pondicherry is not a continuous area. French and British villages are intermingled and the existence of numerous authorized and unauthorized routes between Pondicherry and the various French villages through intervening British territory makes the effective control of the frontier a very difficult matter, and there are considerable scope and facilities for smuggling. The frontier between the several *chowkis* was first guarded by the police department by means of numerous out-gates. As this arrangement was not found satisfactory the stationary out-gate staff was converted into a patrolling force. This arrangement continued until the year 1889 when the work of guarding the frontiers was transferred to the salt and abkari department. Though the control of the collection of duty on the frontier was transferred to the Collector of Customs, Madras, in the year 1910, the guarding of the frontiers continued to be under the control of the salt and abkari department, as smuggling was then confined chiefly to excisable articles such as liquor, salt, etc. When, however, customs duties were increased in the year 1916 and again in 1921 and 1922, other articles bearing a high rate of duty became the subject of smuggling operations, and preventive measures became much more the concern of the Central Government. Consequently the guarding of the frontier was transferred to the Collector of Customs, Madras, in the year 1922.

There are at present 9 Land Customs stations (*chowkis*) on the Pondicherry frontier for collection of duty on goods passing across it. The *chowkis* are situated at Kóttakuppam, Mortándichavadi, Valudávúr, Kandappachávadi, Pallinelianur, Kandamangalam, Nallathur, Thúkanambákkam and Madalapattu. There is also another *chowki* at the frontier railway station of

Chinnabábusamudram and a searching station at Ganganankuppam, at which passengers and goods coming from Pondicherry through Madalapattu are re-examined. In addition to these, as already stated above, there is a *chowki* at Pondicherry which is in charge of an assistant inspector assisted by 2 sub-inspectors, 4 clerks and 5 peons. The more important *chowkis* on the frontier are in the charge of sub-inspectors while the others are under clerks. Besides these stations there are certain out-gates at each of which is posted a customs staff whose duties are to prevent smuggling and to see that traffic passes only along the authorized routes. There are now as many as 17 out-gates. For the convenience of villagers carrying their goods to the adjoining British or French villages through intervening foreign territory, clerks are stationed at certain out-gates for the registry and issue of passes, and this arrangement obviates the necessity for their going for the purpose to the Land Customs *chowkis* situated at a great distance from their village. Female searchers also are stationed at important *chowkis* to search female passengers crossing the frontier. The Pondicherry frontier formerly under the control of the inspector, Cuddalore Customs Circle, is now a separate circle under the charge of an inspector. The staff under his control for ordinary revenue purposes and for anti-smuggling measures consists of 5 assistant inspectors, 33 sub-inspectors, 1 head clerk, 35 clerks, 5 female searchers and 301 menials.

Under the Land Customs Act, 1844 confiscation of goods was the only penalty for an offence of smuggling. In this and other ways the act was defective and in 1924 the Government of India initiated legislation which resulted in the passing of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924). By this Act the trade across the frontier is treated in much the same way as sea-borne traffic and penalties are provided for the infringement of its provisions.

Imports into and exports from British territory must be made by certain prescribed routes, and every person desiring to pass any goods whether dutiable or not must apply in writing to the land customs officer in charge of a land customs station for a permit for the passage thereof. An exception has, however, been made in the case of goods which accompany the person, the aggregate value of which does not exceed Rs. 50, and the nature of which is duly declared to the land customs officer, and of goods of any value or description in transport from one village in British India through intervening foreign territory to another village in British India and covered by a village officer's pass.

Articles may not be passed over the frontier at night except through Chinnabábusamudram railway station, or Madalapattoo and Mortándichavadi *chowkis*. Goods for which an owner refuses to pay duty are liable to be detained. With certain specified exceptions articles worth less than Rs. 1–4–0 may be imported into British India free of duty, this exemption being intended to relieve the poorer classes from paying duty on small

quantities of household necessaries, etc. Baggage in actual personal use is also exempt from duty. Special rules govern the import of articles by post.

The British Consular Agent at Pondicherry is also authorized to grant free passes in a form prescribed by him to motorists and cyclists in French territory. The passes provide for the passing free of duty of motors and cycles taken into British India for a temporary purpose.

Income-tax.

Page 244.—*Add* after the first paragraph the following new paragraphs.—Under the Income tax Act of 1886 all incomes of Rs. 500 a year and upwards were liable to taxation. The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919.* The maximum rate of tax was 5 pies in the rupee till 1916 when it was raised to 12 pies. In 1921 the maximum was raised to 16 pies in the rupee. In 1917 the Supertax Act was passed by which an additional tax varying from one anna to three annas in the rupee was levied on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000. In 1921 the maximum rate of Supertax was raised to four annas. The Income-tax Act was amended in 1918 and the Supertax Act in 1920. The law relating to Income-tax and Supertax was further revised and consolidated by the Income-tax Act, 1922, which with minor alterations is now in force. The maximum rate of Income-tax was raised in 1931 to 26 pies in the rupee and the maximum rate of Supertax to 6¼ annas in the rupee. The rates are not now laid down in the Act but are prescribed from year to year by the Finance Act.

The Income-tax revenue was till 1922 administered by the Madras Board of Revenue subject to the control of the Local Government. It is now administered directly by the Government of India through the Central Board of Revenue at Delhi and a Commissioner for the province.

CHAPTER XIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Civil justice.

Page 246, *paragraphs* 2 *to* 4 *and page* 247, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* :—The civil tribunals of the district are of the usual four grades, namely village and panchayat courts, the district munsifs' courts, the subordinate judge's court and the District Court. Their powers and jurisdiction are the same as elsewhere.

Village and Panchayat courts.

The pecuniary jurisdiction of the village panchayat courts has been enhanced under the amended Village Courts Act, and district munsifs are now ordinarily precluded from entertaining money suits of value below Rs. 50 if there are panchayat courts in the areas in which the claims arose. There were in 1929 1,120 village courts and 102 panchayat courts in the district, but the popularity of the village courts has suffered recently owing to factious spirit among the villagers and only 493 village courts and eighty-nine panchayat courts exercised jurisdiction.

* The taxable minimum was reduced to Rs. 1,000 during 15 months ending March 1933.

District Munsifs' Courts.

They are now six district munsifs' courts in the district, which are located at Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Vriddháchalam, Villupuram, Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurichi, and under the amended Civil Courts Act the district munsifs' courts at Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram have two district munsifs each. The district munsif's court of Chidambaram took over the work of the late district munsif of Mannárgudi under this Act and its jurisdiction now extends over the Chidambaram taluk, with the exception of nine villages of the Pálayamkotta firka.

There have been several changes in the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the various munsifs' courts, and their limits in 1930 were as follows:—

Munsif's Court.	Jurisdiction.
Chidambaram ...	Chidambaram taluk less nine villages to the south west of Vriddháchalam taluk.
Cuddalore	Cuddalore taluk and 43 villages of Tirukkóyilúr taluk to the east of Madras-Trichinopoly trunk road.
Tirukkóyilúr ...	The rest of the Tirukkóyilúr taluk and 25 villages in the extreme west of Villupuram taluk.
Tindivanam ...	Tindivanam and Gingee taluks and 36 villages in the north east of Villupuram taluk.
Villupuram ...	The rest of the Villupuram taluk.
Kallakurichi ...	Kallakurichi taluk and a few villages of Vriddháchalam taluk (Sirupákam firka)
Vriddháchalam ..	The rest of Vriddháchalam taluk and 9 villages of Chidambaram taluk.

Sub-Judge's court.

The subordinate judge's court was first constituted at Cuddalore temporarily in 1913 but was made permanent six years later. Superior civil litigation having increased, a second subordinate judge was appointed temporarily in 1918 and worked first for three years; the appointment has been renewed periodically since, whenever the accumulation of work demanded it. Appeals from the decisions of district munsifs continue to be filed in the District Court as heretofore, the sub-judge hearing only such appeals as are transferred to him from time to time by the District Judge.

Registration.

Page 247.—*For* the last paragraph *substitute* the following:—Registration of assurances is managed on the same lines as elsewhere. The district was split up in 1921 into two separate registration districts, viz., Cuddalore and Villupuram.* There are district registrars at these two stations who are assisted by a joint sub-registrar at headquarters exercising concurrent jurisdiction with them in original registration in their sub-districts. There are 17 other sub-registrars in the Cuddalore registration district of whom 4 are stationed at the taluk headquarters, and of the others three are at Kurinjippádi, Nellikuppam and Panruti in Cuddalore taluk, five at Bhuvanagiri,

* The registration district of Villupuram was abolished on 1st January 1932 and there has since been only one district registrar for South Arcot at Cuddalore.

Komarátchi, Mannárgudi, Porto Novo and Srímushnam in Chidambaram taluk, two at Sankarápuram and Tyágadurgam in Kallakurichi taluk, and three at Kammápuram, Mangalampet and Tittagudi in Vriddháchalam taluk.

In the Villupuram district there are 16 sub-registrars, of whom three are stationed at the taluk headquarters, and of the rest two are at Valathi and Vallam in Gingee taluk, two at Mailam and Marakkánam in Tindivanam taluk, five at Arakandanallúr, Elavánasúr, Tirunámanallúr, Tiruvennanallúr and Ulundúrpet in Tirukkóyilúr taluk, and four at Anniyúr, Valavanúr, Vánúr and Vikravándi in Villupuram taluk.

Registration has shown considerable progress, the aggregate value of the immovable property registered annually having risen in the two districts from 252 lakhs to 275 lakhs after the bifurcation.

Page 248, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—There are now benches of honorary first-class magistrates at Chidambaram and Cuddalore, and of honorary second-class magistrates at Tindivanam, Villupuram and Panruti. The latter have been presided over by non-officials since 1922. Other benches of magistrates have been constituted at Vriddháchalam, Porto Novo, Gingee, Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurichi, and these are presided over by the sub-magistrates at these places. There are also, besides the above benches, panchayat courts in several villages exercising jurisdiction in petty crimes.

Criminal castes.

Page 253.—*Add* at the end of the page :—The following further account of the origin of the Véppúr Paraiyans and of the attempts made to reclaim them are worthy of notice. The ancestors of these Paraiyans originally lived in Gingee and were employed as syces under Bahlulla Khan who was Nawab Sadatulla Khan's viceroy at Gingee. His syces, the reputed ancestors of the Véppúr Paraiyans, habitually abducted Hindu caste women whom they forcibly made their wives, and because of their affinity to the Hindu blood, their descendants claim superiority over the ordinary Paraiyans. Their abstinence from eating dead animals appears to be due to the contact of their ancestors with Muhammadans who do not eat animals which have died a natural death. Eventually Bahlulla Khan appears to have received from his Nawab a jaghir consisting of 410 villages in the South Arcot district and to have settled down at Séppákkam which is 2 or 3 miles from Véppúr. The Paraiyans of Gingee, the ancestors of Vépúr Paraiyans followed Bahlulla Khan with their families to Séppákkam and were distributed by him over a number of villages. Véppúr Paraiyans are reputed still to respect the memory of Bahlulla Khan. An oath on his name is regarded as inviolable. The descendants of Bahlulla Khan, though reduced to great poverty, are still living, and whenever a head of this family dies, the headmen of the Véppúr Paraiyans shave off their moustaches as a sign of mourning. It is understood that until thirty years ago

the Véppúr Paraiyans were in the habit of subsidizing the headman of Bahlulla Khan's family whenever there was a death or a marriage in his house. The Véppúr Paraiyans having become accustomed to lawless habits from these early days were responsible for more than half the crimes in this and neighbouring districts. Although there is no inter-marriage or inter-dining between them and the ordinary Paraiyans, the former have been admitting the latter to their fraternity for the purpose of committing crimes, with the result that the ordinary Paraiyans in Asanúr, Palikonamangalam, Poraiyúr, Uchimadu, Uriyanachi and Ninnayúr, all villages of Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurichi taluks, have also come to be known as Véppúr Paraiyans.

As these people were systematically addicted to the commission of grave offences and were responsible for nearly 50 per cent of the crimes in this and the neighbouring districts, they were notified as a criminal tribe and the operative sections of the Criminal Tribes Act were applied to them.

The Aziznagar Settlement.

To reclaim them from their wild ways they were permitted to colonise in Kammápuram, a village in Vriddháchalam taluk, where 1,377 acres of reserved forests were disafforested and assigned to them for cultivation. Nearly 200 families removed their residence to this place, and a settlement called Aziznagar (after the name of the then Collector) was formed and placed under the management of the Salvation Army. A school was started by the District Board for educating the children of the tribe, and the opening of a dispensary at the settlement and the formation of village roads to connect it with the other villages, were the next steps taken. The Government granted remission of sentences to convicts of this class who wished to enter the settlement.

The management of this settlement has now been taken over by Government and placed under the Commissioner of Labour. A police officer of the grade of circle inspector is in direct charge as manager. Lands have been assigned conditionally to the settlers who are cultivating the lands like the ryots of the adjoining villages. Some weaving is also done in the settlement.

Page 256, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* between this and paragraph 4 :—

The existing force.

There were in 1929 eight police circles (including reserve) with thirty-six police stations and thirteen out-posts. The Tindivanam circle comprises Tindivanam and Gingee taluks. The sanctioned strength of the police force in the district consists of 9 inspectors, 2 sergeants, 49 sub-inspectors, one jemadar, 110 head constables, and 758 constables. There are now two Assistant Superintendents of Police for the district, one in charge of Cuddalore subdivision and the other in charge of the Tirukkóyilúr subdivision, the former comprising Tindivanam, Gingee and Chidambaram taluks, and the latter Tirukkóyilur, Vriddháchalam and Kallakurichi. A small force of a sub-inspector and ten constables guard the port at Cuddalore

Old Town whose charges are met by the Port Trust. The District Superintendent of Police is in charge of Cuddalore and Villupuram taluks.

Criminal Tribes Act.

Add after paragraph 4:—The Criminal Tribes Act has also been applied to Sakkaraithamadai Koravars of this district and North Arcot, and to the Irulas and Dommarás of the Gingee taluk, with very good results. The introduction of the Act has in no small degree contributed to the prevention of crime. Some of the tribes are born criminals and it is the rigour of the Act that keeps them down.

District Jail.

Page 258.—*Substitute* the following *for* the two paragraphs on this page :—

Water is obtained from a well on the bank of the Kodangi tank just outside the jail and is pumped up by convict labour into an iron cistern within the jail and thence distributed by pipes. Drinking water is sterilized by chlorination.

The gardens and farm attached to the jail on which convicts are employed afford a reasonable supply of vegetables and grains, and the dry lands round the jail have also been brought under cultivation.

The prisoners are also employed in certain industrial operations of which the most important is the weaving of various kinds of cloth, carpets, dufters, dhurries, towels, lungis and tape. The work is all done by hand. Next in importance comes the manufacture of oil in mills of the usual pattern, which are driven by the convicts. Carpentry, tailoring, book-binding, bamboo chick making and black-smith's work are other useful industries in which the convicts are trained. The manufacture of groundnut oil which was once the main industry in this jail has had to be abandoned as a result of high prices.

Elementary education is compulsorily imparted to prisoners under 30 years of age by a paid teaching staff, and lectures on moral and religious subjects are delivered by certain honorary workers and by the senior members of the jail establishment, and on health and sanitation by the jail medical staff. A library provides the convicts with facilities for study.

Since 1925 all recovered criminal lunatics and mentally defective prisoners of the presidency are concentrated in this jail. They are employed, as far as possible apart from other prisoners, in gardening, rattan-work and basket-making and are graded, managed and treated on up-to-date principles.

There is a branch of the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Cuddalore and such of the prisoners as are in need of help and protection are assisted by the society on release. Probation officers are appointed to see that they do not relapse into crime.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES OF SOUTH ARCOT.

Located at Vriddhachalam.

Name.	Date of taking charge.	Name.	Date of taking charge.
David Cockburn ...	14th May 1806	George Gowan ...	8th Feb. 1814

Between 1821 *&* 1843 *the headquarters was Chingleput.*
At Cuddalore from 1843.

Name.	Date of taking charge.
F. Lascelles ...	15th Aug. 1843
W. H. Babington ...	1st Oct. 1844
D. White	11th Jan. 1848
J. Horsley	6th July 1849
J. G. S. Brure ...	13th June 1851
T. I. P. Harris ...	3rd Mar. 1852
G. A. Harris ...	28th May 1853
S. N. Ward	1st Jan. 1854
T. S. Roupell ...	24th Feb. 1857
C. W. Reade ...	24th Mar. 1857
George Henry Ellis.	5th Mar. 1859
J. H. Blair ..	12th Dec. 1862
George Banbury ...	19th Feb. 1863
George Ellis ...	7th May 1863
E. C. G. Thomas ..	5th Oct. 1866
W. M. Cadell ...	24th June 1867
W. Hodgson ...	10th Sep. 1868
R. B. Swinton ..	26th Feb. 1872
O. B. Irvine ...	29th May 1874
G. D. Irvine ...	16th Apr. 1877
O. B. Irvine ...	May 1877
J. C. Hughesdon ...	15th Aug. 1879
J. H. Nelson ...	4th Apr. 1880
J. F. Snaith	8th June 1882
J. Hope	12th Dec. 1882
Lewis Moore ...	19th June 1887
C. Ramachandra Ayyar.	23rd Nov. 1887
E. C. Johnson ...	5th Jan. 1888
R. S. Benson ...	16th Apr. 1888
T. M. Horsfall ...	26th May 1891
W. F. Grahame ...	24th Feb. 1892
H. H. O'Farrel ...	6th Mar. 1895
H. A. Sim ...	4th Nov. 1895
W. F. Grahame ...	24th Dec. 1896
R. D. Broadfoot ...	6th Jan. 1899
R. F. Grimely ...	7th Nov. 1901
E. B. Elwin ...	30th June 1902
A. C. Tate ...	15th Sep. 1903
A. C. Dutt ...	7th Aug. 1904
F. H. Hamnett ...	22nd July 1905
H. Moberly ...	3rd Feb. 1907
P. A. Booty ...	23rd Aug. 1909
H. Moberly ...	18th Oct. 1909
J. G. Burn ...	12th Sep. 1911
H. Moberly ...	3rd Dec. 1911
F. H. Hamnett ...	7th Oct. 1912
G. H. B. Jackson ...	16th Nov. 1914
A. C. Dutt	2nd Mar. 1915
H. D C. Reilly ...	6th July 1915
S. G. Roberts ...	4th Oct. 1915
H. G. Gharpurey ...	4th July 1916
S. G. Roberts ...	4th Aug. 1916
A. Edgington ...	5th Nov. 1918
V. P. Rao	7th Jan. 1919
A. Edgington ...	5th May 1919
J. C. Stodart ...	16th Sep. 1919
A. Edington ...	24th Mar. 1921
C. G. Austin ...	27th Sep. 1921
J. C. Stodart ...	30th Nov. 1921
C. V. Viswanatha Sastri.	21st Dec. 1923
C. G. Somayajulu Sastri.	28th July 1924
C. V. Viswanatha Sastri.	18th Oct. 1924
V R. Kuppuswami Ayyar.	14th Jan. 1925
C. V. Viswanatha Sastri.	1st May 1925
V. R. Kuppuswamy Ayyar.	7th July 1925
A. Bhimeswara Rao.	16th Aug. 192[illegible]
A. S. Balasubramania Ayyar.	14th Nov. 1925
R. Narasimha Ayyangar.	15th Apr. 1926
C. V. Viswanatha Sastri.	1st May 1926
S. Venkatasubba Rao.	9th Aug. 1926
K. Sundaram Chettiar.	21st Nov. 1926
L. R. Anantanarayana Ayyar.	16th Aug. 1927
K. Gopalan Nayar.	6th Dec. 1927
P. C. Lobo ...	15th Dec. 1927
K. Appaji Rao ...	28th June 1928
P. C. Lobo ...	17th July 1928
J. K. Lancashire ...	23rd June 1930

CHAPTER XIV.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Page 259, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute:*—Outside the three municipalities of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram, which are referred to below, local affairs are in the hands of the District Board, taluk boards and village panchayat boards. The local boards.

Under the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 as amended by Act XI of 1930 a taluk board has been constituted for each revenue taluk of this district, and there will be no distinction between union boards and panchayats. There were in 1932, 149 panchayats in the district. All the boards have non-official presidents.

The Unions.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—Eighteen of the larger villages had been constituted unions before 25th August 1930.* These were under the Tindivanam taluk board, Tindivanam itself and Valavanúr in the Villupuram taluk; under the Tirukkóyilúr board Tirukkóyilúr and Ulundúrpet in the Tirukkóyilúr taluk and Chinna Salem, Kallakurichi, Tyāgadurgam and Vadakkanandal in Kallakurichi taluk. Under the Cuddalore board were the unions of Kurinjipádi, Panruti and Nellikuppam; under the Chidambaram board were those of Bhuvanagiri, Lálpet, Mannargudi, Porto Novo and Srímushnam; and under the Vriddháchalam taluk board came the unions at Vriddháchalam itself and at Tittagudi. The chief item in their income was, as elsewhere, the house-tax which was levied in all of them at the maximum rates allowed by the Local Boards Act of 1920.

Finances of the Boards.

Page 260, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The total income of the Local Boards and unions in 1929–30 was 5·33 lakhs and expenditure 5·24 lakhs. Income from tolls † was 1·57 lakhs and is collected at maximum rates from 1914 but the expenditure on roads was more than twice this sum (3·77 lakhs), and though the income from tolls was heavy and was due to the large number of motor buses and cars and other vehicles using the roads, the effect of fast-moving cars and buses on the roads has been most unfortunate as the expenditure on them would show. The roads are very badly cut up, especially those on which local road metal and gravel of poor quality have been used. Toll-gates have been abolished from 1st April 1931 and the Government collect a provincial tax on motor vehicles which they distribute among the several local bodies. Under the Local Boards Act as amended in 1930 land cess is levied at a rate of 18 pies in the rupee throughout the district. From this cess the District Board takes six pies, the taluk boards six pies and the village development fund three pies. There remains three more pies which in panchayat villages goes to the panchayats and in the other villages to the taluk boards. The Railway cess fund of about 19 lakhs and provident fund of 2·6 lakhs are invested in Government and other securities and the interest from the former is allowed to be utilized for bridging and road-making.

The three municipalities.

Paragraph 2, *first sentence*.—*Substitute* :—The three municipal towns are Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram.

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* Under the Madras Local Boards Act as modified in 1930 panchayats have taken the place of unions.

† Tolls have been abolished by the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1931, and local authorities have been compensated by a subsidy from the income from the increased petrol tax, equal to the average toll income earned by them during the five years prior to the coming into force of that Act.

Add at end of the paragraph:—Villupuram with its large railway offices and colony was only a union till 1919 when it was notified a municipality, Government advancing a loan of about Rs. 6,000 to meet the initial working expenses of the Council. Panruti declined in importance in 1928 on the opening of two new lines of railway in the district.

Page 261, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The council has had non-official chairmen for several years now and its strength is 32. The income has risen to nearly 1·67 lakhs in 1929, and the expenditure to 1·54 lakhs of which ·25 lakhs are spent on the maintenance of 51 miles of road. The council runs 32 free elementary schools (21 for boys and 11 for girls), and 69 per cent of the boys and 39 per cent of the girls of school-going age were under instruction in them. The only high school it maintains continues to be popular. It also controls three dispensaries. Plans and estimates for a partial water scheme for the old town costing 2·42 lakhs have been sanctioned and work was in progress in 1930, but there is no proper arrangement for drainage and sanitation. Attempts are being made to light the town with electricity. **Cuddalore municipality.**

The municipality covers an area of 12 square miles and the roads connecting the different parts of the town are well laid out and shaded by avenue trees. Of the various towns in South India Cuddalore shows the lowest density of population and houses, viz., 4,210 and 780 per square milo or 6·5 persons and 1·2 houses per acre. The old town is no doubt conjested but the Sivanandapuram extension has somewhat relieved the conjestion. In Manjakuppam a large plot of land has been acquired and plotted for sites for middle-class people. The Banbury market, named after the donor Mr. George Banbury, Collector and District Magistrate, near Tiruppápuliyúr railway station, was considerably improved in 1929.

Page 263, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The council maintains 17·25 miles of road of which 6·5 are metalled, and spends about Rs. 15,000 a year on their maintenance. Twelve schools (six for girls, 4 for boys, one for Muhammadan boys and one for gosha girls) represents its effort towards the spread of elementary education in the town. It runs no medical institutions since the municipal hospital was taken over by Government in 1928. **Chidambaram municipality.**

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—In 1909, again, the council took up the question of water-supply, and the Sanitary Engineer to Government suggested a scheme with North Rájavóikál as the source. It was accepted, the estimated cost being Rs. 3·98 lakhs. The work was finished in 1915 and was formally opened by H.E. Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, in February that year. Government paid Rs. 2 lakhs and the then municipal chairman, the late S. R. M. Rámaswámi Chettiyár, the rest, with the exception of Rs. 24,000 which the council had to borrow.

Under this scheme water from the Rájavóikál is let into two big tanks in the village of Vakkaramari, about two and a half miles from Chidambaram. From them the water after

chlorination and filtration is taken to a reservoir in the west main street of the town, and from this the whole town is supplied. A water-tax of 7½ per cent on the rental value is being levied for meeting the annual maintenance charges. A drainage scheme costing 3 lakhs was investigated some years ago but nothing has been done about it.

Villupuram municipality.

Villupuram was constituted a municipality in 1919 and consists of portions of four villages, Villupuram, Marudúr, Púnthóttam and Kilperumbákkam. It had the revenue divisional officer, Tindivanam, as ex-officio chairman till 1922, from which date the council was granted the privilege of electing its own chairman. It took over the taluk board hospital in 1921, but in 1928 its control was transferred to Government. Four elementary schools for boys and five for girls are maintained by the council. A new building for its high school has recently been erected. No piped or protected water-supply has been provided, as good drinking water is available in all wells. There is also no regular drainage system, the drainage being allowed to collect in cess-pools and to be removed in carts and deposited outside the municipal area.

CHAPTER XV.—GAZETTEER.

CHIDAMBARAM TALUK.

Page 265, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The increase in population between 1901 and 1911 was 8·6 per cent, the lowest in the district with the exception of Cuddalore taluk. In the intercensal period 1911—1921, however, population in this taluk fell by 3·1 per cent, while in the headquarter taluk of Cuddalore it lost as much as 7·4 per cent, these two returning the greatest decline in population of all the taluks in the district. In 1931 the population rose by 4·5 per cent.

Bhuvanagiri.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The population rose to 8,846 in 1931, or 21·5 per cent, due chiefly to a revival in its trade.

Chidambaram.

Page 266, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—There has been an increase in population from 21,327 in 1911 to 22,501 in 1921, or 5·5 per cent, and two miles from the village and about a mile from the railway station stands Annamalainagar, the headquarters of a university. Population in 1931 was 25,084.

Page 268, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Of the other two towers the one on the west was built by Ko-Perunjingadeva, the Pallava king, whose capital was at Séndamangalam in this district. It is believed that the southern tower was built by one of the Chóla kings.

Page 275.—*Add* after paragraph 1, the following :—The walls of the two innermost squares of the temple are of Chóla origin, for, in a number of inscriptions relating to the Chóla period the walls are designated *Vikrama Cholan Tirumalagai* and *Kulóthunga Chólan Tirumalagai*. The numerous inscriptions found on the temple walls chiefly relate to gifts of land,

jewels, cash, etc. to the temple, but not one of them tells us when the temple was founded. There is, however, some evidence in the earlier inscriptions to show that the Múlasthanéswara shrine close to the Déva Sabha is the earliest building, and that the other parts of the temple have subsequently grown round it. The Tirumalavádi inscription (South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. III, Part II, pp. 183—186) refers to the construction of portions of the temple by Vikrama Chóla, and to the valuable gifts he made to the temple in the 18th year of his reign (1128 A.D.), and he is said to have covered with fine gold the enclosure, the gate-towers, halls and buildings surrounding the Ponnambalam or the Kanaka Sabha Otta Kúthar, a poet in Kulothunga II's Court, in his *Ulas* or panegyrics of his master, refers to his great works in the temple, the seven-storeyed towers, walls and mantapams and to his planning the car streets, and they apparently show that the earliest to improve the temple were the Chólas.

Several other inscriptions in the temple relate to Ko-Perunjingadéva, a contemporary of the Chóla King Rájarája III, who is also known as Rájasimha. One of his subordinates Perumāl Pillai, called Śólakón, also figures largely in the inscriptions. The 1,000-pillared mantapam to the east of the tank is said to have been built by a king named Naralókavíra who is identified as Parákrama Pándya of the 13th century. The Vijayanagar kings made some additions, the northern tower being built by Krishna Déva Ráya himself in 1516 A.D. and several inscriptions of that period refer to gifts made to the temple by or during the reign of kings of this dynasty. Since then no additions or alterations were made in the temple until the Nattukóttai Chettiyars took up the work of renovation towards the close of the 19th century, which work is still in progress. The covered cloister of imposing width round the second enclosure referred to in this book could not be completed owing to the obstruction of the trustees of the Vishnu shrine just in front of Srí Natarája's, and the subsequent litigation,* which will now be briefly dealt with.

In the same inner enclosure but under separate control and management is a Vaishnavite shrine dedicated to Srí Góvindarájaswámi. Several inscriptions of the Vijayanagar period have been discovered in the temple showing that this shrine had existed in its present position from the middle of the 16th century. There are also references to this shrine in certain *Prabhandams* of Kulasékhara and Tirumangai Álwár and in *Tiruchiṟṟambala Kóvai* of the Tamil saint Manickaváchagar. In eleven stanzas Kulasékhara has sung the praise of Vishnu in Tillai Chitrakúta whom he calls Srí Ráma, one of the principal avatars or incarnations of Vishnu. Tirumangai Álwár describes the deity as reclining on a serpent, and both refer

* Original Suit No. 211 of 1918 on the file of the Chidambaram Munsif's Court to the judgment in which the compiler is indebted for what follows.

to the same deity, the former to the Utsavar (the metal idol) and the latter to the Múlavar (the stone idol) as they describe it as being worshipped by the Tillai Muvayirathars or the 3,000 Dikshitars of Tillai: apparently the worship in them was then conducted by this class of people. While Kulasékhara refers to this shrine as encircled by lofty walls, Tirumangai describes this Tiruchitrakúta as being surrounded by golden terraces, and states that a certain Pallava king made costly presents to the temple, the reference being to the Kanaka Sabha which must have been erected by these kings. In stanza 86 of his *Tiruchirrambala Kóvai* Mánickaváchagar says that Vishnu was lying in the courtyard of the temple supplicating Siva, when in response to Vishnu's prayer he showed one foot, that he might show the other as well. There are references to the shrine to Vishnu in four other places in this poem.[1]

The Chóla King Kulóthunga II (1134—1146 A.D.) was a bigoted Saivite, and his state poet Otta Kúthar describes him as having rooted out Vishnu's shrine when he renovated the Chidambaram temple, and says that the idol was thrown into the sea (which was euphemistically described as Vishnu going back to his old abode). The great Vaishnavite teacher Rámánuja, a contemporary of Kulóthunga II, is said to have taken the idol and founded a temple at the foot of the Tirupati hills. Chidambaram had thus become a purely Saivite city and the capital of the Chóla kings whose family deity was Srí Nataraja. The metal idol also was removed to lower Tirupati but the massive *mulavar* (idol in stone in a lying posture) must have been allowed to remain on some stone platform within the temple and been left there by the later Chóla kings whose bigotry was not as pronounced as that of Kulóthunga Chóla II. During the 14th century Gópanárya and Kempanna Udaiyár of Vijayanagar drove out the Muhammadans from the south and restored worship in several Hindu temples and in their time Vedánta Désikar, a Vaishnavite apostle, is said to have set up worship in the Góvindarája temple here. Though there is no gift by Krishna Déva Ráya to this shrine, it is clear that Achutha Ráya, his successor, established separate worship in Vaikánasa form in the Srí Góvindarája shrine and that, in order to build a Vimana in front of the shrine and to open an entrance, an old Chóla wall was broken open. Since then the shrine has had an independent existence. Krishnappa Náyaka, of Gingee fame, carried out in 1599 A.D. certain improvements to the temple (against which the Dikshitars protested, some immolating

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[1] The age of Mánickaváchagar is unsettled and ranges from 2nd to 9th century A.D., V. A. Smith's *History of India*, page 247, and Professor S. K. Ayyangar's *Ancient India*, pages 321-2. The better opinion is that the saint belongs to the 9th century.

The age of the Álwars is also unsettled. Prof. S. K. Ayyangar places Kulasékhara between the 6th and 12th centuries A.D. An inscription provides for the recital of his works, so that Kulasékhara must have become famous by then. The professor places Tirumangai Alwar in the later half of 8th century, in his *Ancient India*, pages 322-3.

themselves by falling from the top of one of the towers, which had been begun in the time of Srí Ranga Ráya, the king who fell at Talikóta in 1565[1]. That the Dikshitars tried to pull down the Vishnu temple at the close of the 18th century is clear from a parwana of the Nawab of Arcot who ordered the Góvindarája shrine which had been closed on account of disputes, to be opened for worship. When the renovations by the Nattukóttai Chettiyars were in progress, the *arthamantapam* of the Vishnu temple was pulled down. By the decree in a suit of 1860 of the Chidambaram munsif's court the trustees of the Vishnu temple had given up their right to perform the Brahmotsavam in the 100-pillared mantapam. Though early in the history of the temple worship in the Vishnu shrine must have been done by the Dikshitars themselves till the age of Sankaráchárya whose teaching was non-sectarian in character, the period which immediately followed it was marked by the cleavage of Hindu religion into Vaishnavism and Śaivaism, and Kulóthunga's removal of the Vishnu shrine must have been due to his strong leanings towards the latter sect. His successors were more tolerant and in the period of the Vijayanagar kings separate worship was begun in the shrine, to which the Dikshitars raised a persistent opposition.

To return to the litigation: the trustees of the Góvindarája shrine objected by suit to the construction of the covered cloister which interfered with their shrine. This litigation ended by 1905 by the High Court declaring them entitled to certain specified portions in and around their shrine. In six months criminal proceedings were started, the Dikshitars claiming exclusive right to the gates leading to the inner enclosure, and the matter came before the civil courts in 1918. In the meantime another suit relating to the interference with processions caused by certain pillars put up by the Chettiyárs had been launched which ended in favour of the trustees of the Vishnu shrine in 1918. The suit about the gates was also decided in their favour in 1920. Since then through the good offices of Rája Sir Annámalai Chettiyár of Chettinád, who is carrying out the repairs to the temple, the renovation of the Vishnu shrine has also been taken on hand, so that worship of both Natarája and Góvindarája may go on here on the same traditional lines as in the Pallava and Vijayanagar periods of South Indian history. The renovations have already cost the Náttukóttai Chettiyárs about 25 lakhs of rupees, and those to the inner shrines are expected to cost about five lakhs. It is hoped that this will end all trouble for the future.

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[1] G.E. No. 271 of 1913. This Srí Ranga is said to have repaired the big mantapam in front of this shrine, the Gopuram and the Vimanas of the shrines of the two goddesses. Among the objectors was the famous Appayya Dikshit himself.

Page 275.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following account of—

Erumbur. **Erumbur,** Population 1,408 in 1931, 16 miles from Chidambaram on the road to Vriddhāchalam, contains an ancient Śiva temple (Kadambavanéswara) now practically in ruins, with several inscriptions of the Chōla kings Parāntaka I (in whose time the temple would appear to have been built) and Rájarájas I and II. It was apparently a temple of great fame in Chóla times for it attracted to it one Tatvaráyaswámi, a great exponent of the Advaita school of philosophy, who lived about 1,000 years ago. On his death this great man was at his request buried about a furlong to the east of the temple and in full view of the idol. His tomb was forgotten but through his works in Tamil it was discovered about fifty years ago and a temple was built over it and richly endowed through the efforts of the late Ponnambala Swámiyár of Chidambaram. While the temple of Siva is thus going to ruins through neglect, that of its worshipper has sprung up on his grave and is visited by hundreds of devotees. The Saint's Tamil works on Advaita philosophy have been printed and published.

Kunjimēdu. *Page* 275, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—The house in which Purnayya is believed to have lived till his twentieth year is still recognizable. It would appear that his daughter was married to a resident of Andali village in Tirukkóyilúr taluk. He owned also a house at Srírangam (called Dewan's house) which has now passed out of the family, and had relations at Ándánkóvil in Karúr taluk.

Mannārgudi. *Page* 275, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Udayárgudi, a great weaving centre, is included in the union and contains an old Śiva temple, a local fund dispensary, and a high school in which weaving is taught. This industry is now dying because the Kaikolars refuse to adopt improved methods and shun the fly-shuttle even when weaving with thick yarn. All the cotton *saris* for Indian women are made for local consumption, and silk-weaving is done here only to a small extent. A district munsif's court was opened here in 1911, but only for three years.

Page 276, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The two saints were grandfather and grandson and both have small shrines dedicated to them within the temple compound. Náthamunigal is said to have rescued portions of the Tiruvoymozhi from being lost to posterity, and was a person of great piety. The following legend about him is worth recording. During his absence from home Vishnu is said to have appeared in his house armed with a bow and arrow, followed by a lady, by one who looked like his brother, and by a monkey. His daughter sent them away saying that her father was not at home. When the holy man came home and learnt this he believed it was Ráma, Síta, Lakshman and Hanumán who had shown themselves to his daughter and that he was unlucky in being absent. So he ran in the direction

in which the party had disappeared and fell down exhausted and senseless at a place since called Guruvalappan Kóvil near Gangaikondachólapuram (in Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk of Trichinopoly district). Vishnu is then said to have appeared before him accompanied by his consorts and riding on the garuda (the Brahminy Kite), and there is a temple to Ráma at this spot.

Remarkable stories are told of the learning and occult powers of his grandson Álavandár, and the origin of his name which means one who came to rule, is thus accounted for. The Chóla king whose capital was at Gangaikondachólapuram promised half his kingdom to anyone who answered four questions which he put to him, but no one answered them till eventually the young grandson of Náthamunigal offered himself, and as the precocious youth answered them all to the satisfaction of the king and his queen, the latter took hold of the boy's hand shouting in ecstasy, "He has come to rule (Álavandán)" and the boy was so named ever afterwards. The actual place in the village where Náthamunigal was born is said to be near the Panchamas' *cheri* but orthodox people refuse to believe that the saint was born there. There is, however, a temple to him at that spot also.

Page 277, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Before the appearance of the Muhammadans the village was called Krishnápuri and it is said that the place had a fort whose ditch is still pointed out and is called Kottai-ár. There are many fine houses in the Muslim part of the village called the Méla Veedi, whose residents are either big local traders or have commercial interests in the Straits Settlements. **Porto Novo.**

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—A travellers' bungalow has now been built under the flag staff not far from the Port office and jetty.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—There is now the flag staff, up which lights are run when notice of the arrival of steamers is received at the port office. Nothing remains now of the old iron works except part of their basement including that of the chimney, and patches of earth scarred with iron-ore around it.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The seamen, who are called Chettis, have their own quarters and mostly own the boats and native craft. The chief export to Ceylon is in Indian pottery and paddy. The boats go out in January-February and return before the setting in of the south-west monsoon.

Page 278, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The chief votaries of the Malumiyar darga are Mussalmans and the building is in need of repairs.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The darga of this Nachiyár is a poor looking hut and stands at a corner of the main mosque.

Page 291, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The legendary account of the village is that it was the abode of Dandakéswara, son of Jillika who was a sister of Hiranyáksha. Vishnu is said to have killed the nephew as he did the uncle, and at the request of his devotees stayed in Srímushnam to be worshipped by them and **Srímushnam.**

their descendants. The Mysore king who carried off the Swéta (or white) idol was Krishna Rája Odeyár I, and the idol is said to be worshipped at the Srí Ranganátha temple at Seringapatam.

Paragraph 2.—During Haidar's march into the Carnatic his troops are alleged to have attempted to blow up the front tower but the attempt failed, and the two front pillars on the sides of the gateway which had the peculiarity of two pairs of doors were partly blown up and smashed, and all the sculptures in them and in the roof above have been mutilated or chipped off completely. The beam over these pillars was also broken, though the weight at the ends of the broken pieces keeps them in position now. Some fine carvings in and outside the temple have also been chipped off by these vandals, Kondala's statue, for instance, having its arms and legs cut off.

Page 292.—*Add* :—The Nāyaka kings whose representations are found in the 16-pillared *mantapam* are believed by the *archakas* (priests) to represent the Gingee kings. The statues of the ladies in the pillars are in the best style and are remarkable specimens of Indian sculpture, especially the way in which their hair is made up at the back. The statue of Achutha contains some scratches on its sides, and it is believed that they represent scars of a carbuncle from which he was suffering. He dreamt one night that a boar came to him and scratched the ulcerous portion away; and when he woke up in the morning he found only scars left on the spot where the carbuncles had been the previous day. Two of the chief sculptors are carved in the pillars; one of them, in the passage leading to the inner shrine, has a cheerful countenance while the other in the pillar opposite has a down-cast look, which the *archakas* explain by saying that his work was adjudged inferior and so he was not given a place in full view of the deity. Curious combinations of elephant and cow and wrestlers in various positions are found sculptured in the pillars and in the outside of the inner shrine. The stone chains are not now to be seen except the topmost link in the chain that hung from the north-west corner of the mantapam; and the bridles of the rearing yalis and horses are loose and can be turned round. The 100-pillared mantapam also contains the statues of two Náyak kings and their wives, but they are believed to represent the kings of Tanjore.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The two jewels presented by Mr. Hyde are different kinds of head-gear called *vairamudis* which are worn on festival days, and one of them has a few bits of diamond set in it in the form of a flower. The couple of iron chains for dragging the car presented by Mr. Hyde are still in use.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—It seems to have been an extensive village in the old days which is probabilized by the existence of two ruined temples a mile and a half out of the village.

CUDDALORE TALUK.

Page 293, *paragraph* 1, *third sentence.—Substitute* :—It is the smallest taluk except Chidambaram and the new taluks of Gingee and Tindivanam.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—Panruti is no longer the biggest grain mart of the district, especially for groundnut. Groundnut trade has shifted to Tirukkóyilúr and Ulundúrpet on the construction of the causeway across the Ponnaiyár at the former and the opening of the Villupuram-Trichinopoly chord line which passes very near the latter.

Page 295.—*Add* at the end of page :—The present proprietor of the estate is K. Sankarayya Náyudu, and the miniature of Sankara Náyak who bought the estate in 1809 set with little brilliants and pearls is with the family. The estate has been split up into Chinnappanáickanpálaiyam and Naduvírapattu, the latter being in the possession of D. Sankarayya Náyudu (brother of K. Sankarayya). The peshkash and land and other cesses paid by each is mentioned at page 42 of this volume. Large quantities of *kailees* for the use of Muhammadans continue to be made in this village. Chinnappa-náyakkan-pálaiyam.

Page 298.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following :—As a result of the efforts of the South Coromandel Chamber of Commerce at Cuddalore, started in 1912 (of which all the leading firms at Cuddalore, Pondicherry and Negapatam are members), great improvements have been made to the Cuddalore port. A port officer was appointed in 1905 and a landing and shipping committee constituted which carried out several measures for conserving and improving the port. A bucket dredger was purchased in 1906 for Rs. 87,500, and between 1907 and 1919 a lakh of rupees was spent on such permanent works as the quay-wall, jetties, cranes, dry-docks for dredger, port office, etc. The maintenance of river channels and bar at a sufficient depth was thus ensured and facilities have been provided by the above works for the quick handling of cargoes and the despatch of vessels calling at this port. As the dredger gave some trouble in 1921 its overhauling became necessary. Meanwhile there was considerable silting of the river and bar which it was difficult to cross at low tide even for partially loaded boats, and hand-dredging was done at Gori Point (vide map) to keep the channel clear. The conditions at this point were due to the northern movement of the bar and its oscillation by Gori Point which has resulted therefrom. To remedy this and to stabilise the bar in a position which will ensure the greatest scour and a straight lead for boats, a training bund or bank has been thrown across from Gori Point to the north arm of the bar, reclaiming the area behind it and training the two rivers in such a manner that a clear way out to the sea can always be secured. The cost of these works amounted to Rs. 16,889. The old dredger, St. David, is at work and another Cuddalore

dredger is under construction. The total annual value of imports at this port in the years 1925–26 to 1929–30 ranged from 25 to 45 lakhs, and of exports from 1·5 to 1·6 crores a year, the chief items of import being betel-nut, paddy, pulses, jute and timber, and of exports groundnut (about 60 per cent) and textiles.

Page 304, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—The "Factory House" is kept in a fine condition by Messrs. Parry & Co. An old gun which they discovered while digging some foundations, has been kept on a raised space within the compound, and the fine view of the town and port from the top floor of the factory house is well worth a visit to it.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—Unfortunately, while the temple was being renovated and extensive repairs done to it, the stones bearing numerous inscriptions were displaced or lost completely. The renovation cost the Náttukóttai Chettiárs Rs. 22 lakhs. The temple is dedicated to Pátaléswara and owns among other valuables a silver car worth Rs 1·25 lakhs, silver *Vahanams* and *vimánam* worth Rs. 25,000 and a gold palanquin and *kavacham* or armour for the god and goddess Rs. 50,000, all made out of private charity, the chief contributor being Diwan Bahadur T. N. Muthayya Chettiyár of Rámachandrapuram in Pudukkóttai State, who has also endowed an Ágama Pátasálā and choultry at a cost of Rs. 50,000. There are also schools for teaching the *Vēdas* and *Tévarams*. The choultry founded by Sadaśiva Reddi, a lessee of the cannon-ball villages, and now maintained by the municipality, stands close to the temple. The battered Jain image referred to above has disappeared.

Paragraph 4, *line* 13.—The tall old palmyras are dead but in their places young palmyras are trying to shoot up and, if fenced round, these young trees may grow up like their predecessors to flank the District Court-house.

Page 305, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—The two masonry alcoves are there still. The building came into the possession of an Indian gentleman and was purchased by Government from his heirs in 1924 for use as the District Judge's residence.

Page 309, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The tank at the back of this District Judge's Court-house is a picturesque one and when full of water is covered with hundreds of luxuriant lotus flowers. In the centre is a decaying structure, a sort of *mantapam* and tower in brick and mortar, which indicates that the tank was perhaps attached to a Hindu temple before the British occupation.

Page 310, *paragraph* 3.—*Add*:—The first bungalow on the river as we enter the fort is now owned by the Danish mission who have opened an orphanage and industrial school for girls in it, both in charge of a lady missionary. The second or eastern bungalow belongs to Messrs. Parry & Co., whose agent lives in it, while the third, which contains in its spacious

compound several graft mango trees, is now owned by a local pleader from whom the Imperial Bank of India has taken it on lease as a residence of their local agent.

Page 311, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The Jain image was near the Vinayagar temple and was purchased by a French Indian citizen for Rs. 25 and removed to his residence at Karadikuppam, Pondicherry.

Page 311, *paragraph* 4.—*Add* :—The population of the village alone was 5,308 in 1931. It is now a railway station on the Cuddalore-Vriddháchalam line. **Kurinjipádi.**

Paragraph 5.—*Add* :—The weaving of *kambayam* cloths has declined as the people of Sumátra and Jáva, whither these were exported, are said to have themselves taken to this industry.

Page 311, *last paragraph, and page* 312, *first paragraph.*—*Substitute* :—The centre of the town and the cause of its growth is the factory belonging to the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd., which originally belonged to Mr. Thomas Parry, and is still managed by Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited. **Nellikuppam.**

The capital of this company is £280,000 and it employs about 2,000 people in the factory and many more on field operations.

The factory manufactures refined sugar from cane and from palmyra jaggery, and contains also a distillery, a carbon-dioxide plant and other developments. The cane is grown in the vicinity on some 2,500 acres of land, part of which is cultivated by the company itself by means of the latest steam ploughing tackle. Agricultural fertilizers are given full scope and irrigation is largely by means of wells fitted with oil-engines and pumps.

The local ryots are financed by the company for cane-growing to the extent of about Rs. 150 per acre and appear to find the crop a profitable one.

Methods of other countries, notably Jáva, have been studied with a view to improving cane cultivation, and though great improvements have been effected the soil and climate are not ideal for the purpose, while the absence of cheap water facilities adds materially to the cost of cultivation.

The palmyra jaggery comes mostly from the Tinnevelly district where the company has established its own buying organisations.

Page 313, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—A copy of an oil painting in Messrs. Parry & Co.'s office in Madras shows Mr. Parry with Captain Kampenfeldt and Admiral Cornish, and describes him as "Secretary" to the latter. It is probable therefore that he came to Madras in this capacity.

We find him about 1798 assisting Nawab Omdut-ul-Omrah, the Nawab of the Carnatic, to raise money on lands in Tinnevelly and Tanjore districts, but the Government of the day

intervened, and there is some record of Mr. Parry having been ordered to leave the country for interfering in these negotiations. That the Government resented his interference is evident, but the order does not appear to have been carried into effect.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute for* the first sentence the following :—Mr. Parry had two brothers-in-law on the Directorate of "John Company" in London and was permitted to carry on trade on his own behalf in India. He associated with himself a nephew, Mr. David Pugh, and Mr. Charles Breithaupt, a relation by marriage. In 1792 he engaged in shipping partly on his own account and partly in partnership with the above relations and others, pioneered the tannery industry in Madras and assisted indigo manufacture in the South Arcot district. Some of these indigo concerns, managed by Europeans, eventually fell into his hands and were carried on for many years by him and his successors, the remains of the factories being still traceable in many places in the district.

Add at end :—The above testimony shows that he was a man of considerable culture and attainments and of a kindly and sympathetic disposition and was admired and respected by the Indian population.

Page 314, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The Tiruvennanallúr factory becoming uneconomical was closed about 1904, but the firm now provides a small cane-crushing mill in that area to serve the ryots for the manufacture of *gúr* which is transported to the Nellikuppam factory for refining into white sugar.

Panruti.

Page 315, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The village has practically lost its trade since the opening of the Cuddalore-Vriddháchalam line; the construction of the causeway at Tirukkóyilúr across the Ponnaiyár, and the opening of the Villupuram-Trichinopoly chord line have still further reduced its importance. The European firms dealing in groundnut have transferred their business to Ulundúrpet and Tirukkóyilúr wherefrom their goods are despatched to Cuddalore, Porto Novo or Pondicherry by train. The place is still noted for its weaving. The Danish mission industrial school lies on the road leading to Tiruvadi.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—There has been a depression in the trade in Panruti toys because these are now made in Madras and other places and passed off as "Panruti toys". Those engaged in their manufacture have now been making wall-hangings and *kalasams* for ornamental roofs. The South Indian Railway has abandoned the manufacture of its bricks in this station as the soil has now markedly deteriorated.

Párvatá-puram.

Page 316, *paragraph* 3, *line* 1.—*For* "Vellála" *read* "Sir-Karuneegar".

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The temple is dedicated to "Natarája", who appears here in the form of a light: in Chidambaram, his form is etherial or Ákāsa. The inner *sanctum* is separated from

the main hall by seven screens, of which only three are removed on ordinary days but all seven on darsanam day in December-January. On this day thousands of pilgrims attend, to whom food is supplied free at several choultries that have been built near the temple and are endowed by the rich among the devotees, who hail from several districts including Madras. The water in the wells near the temple is whitish in colour and is said to possess several healing qualities, especially for people suffering from leprosy. The village is close to Vadalur railway station on the Cuddalore-Vriddháchalam line.

Page 317, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The Paradési's samadhi is opened on special days when a light is kept inside and worshipped. He is said to have started the theory that a person was not really dead when the last breath leaves the body and that to burn or bury him immediately was as sinful as murder. He advised burial after some days and many, including Brahmans, followed his advice. The craze for burial among the worshippers at his shrine, who usually cremated their dead, subsided with his disappearance. At the *mutt* in the village where his picture is kept food is given to the poor every day. His songs have appeared in book form and are valued by Tamil scholars for their fine style and high philosophic ideas.

Tiruvadi.

Page 319, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The village is also called Adhirája-mangalya-pura in the inscriptions, which date from the Pallava king Nripatunga Varma (854 to 880 A.D.). The chief *lingam* in the temple and the numerous *lingams* discovered in the fields around the village are of Pallava design, and in the village to the south of the temple, at the turning of the road, is a ruined Śiva temple with a lingam at least six feet high. Local munificence is responsible for the construction of three fine mantapams, one outside the outer main tower, the second in the inner courtyard immediately as you pass under the tower, and the third the Kalyanamantapam, Their donors and the members of their families and the Tambiran in charge of the mutt when these were built are sculptured in the buildings, near which is the Jain statue. The village was the scene of a battle between the forces of the later Pallava king Ko-perunjinga and Hoysala Narasimha II*. The tower suffered great damage during the wars of the 18th century and was repaired about fifty years ago by the local mutt, whose head is even now one of the trustees of the temple.

Tiruvéndi puram.

Page 321, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The residence of Védanta Désikar is marked by a fine stone mantapam to which the idol is taken in procession during important festivals. Country paper is no longer manufactured here.

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* *Epigraphica Indica*, Vol. III, pp. 260—269.

Page 325.—*Insert* between paragraphs 3 and 4 :—The Vadagalais have succeeded all along the line in the litigation between them and the Tengalais. But disputes have now sprung up amongst the Vadagalais themselves in regard to the order in which the Védas and the Prabhandas should be recited in the daily rituals and in the processions of the idol, and it may take a long time before these are finally settled.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—One of the inscriptions states that Vikrama Chóladéva (1118—1135 A.D.) from his palace at Chidambaram made certain grants to this temple dedicated to Vishnu as Vamanamurthy, indicating that Chidambaram was the Chóla capital at that time.

Tyágavalli.

Page 326, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The temple was completely buried in sand and its discovery is attributed to a learned man who, from a reference to a temple in this tract of the coast from the *Tevarams*, located it with reference to its distance from other famous temples, and had it exhumed early in the 19th century by the poligar above mentioned. Regular worship is now conducted in the temple, which is allowed a *tasdik* from Government. It has also a car festival though it is not easy to drag a heavy car along the sandy streets.

Venkatampéttai.

Third paragraph.—*Add* :—It is doubtful if the idol represented as sleeping on a serpent is Ráma or Ranganátha. It is more probably the latter, as Síta can easily be taken for Lakshmi, and the idol of Hanumán here is unconnected with the principal sculpture. Besides, Ráma's bow and arrows are absent, and it is unusual to have a representation of Ráma in this posture ; he is too human to allow himself to lie on a multihooded cobra. The archakas with whom this identification was discussed are disposed to accept it.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The top of the 16-pillared mantapam is a G.T. station. Some of the lofty pillars supporting it are showing signs of leaning outwards. All the same it is, like the one in front of the Pattábhiráma temple at Gingee, one of the most striking mantapams, in all the district.

Page 327.—*Insert* before this page the following account of

GINGEE TALUK.

Gingee taluk was formed in 1921 mainly out of the old Tindivanam taluk, though a few villages from Villupuram and Tirukkóyilúr taluks were also added to it for convenience of administration. It forms the north-west corner of the district and is, with the exception of Chidambaram, the smallest taluk in South Arcot and the least populous, though in point of density Kallakurichi and Vriddháchalam taluks are more sparsely populated. Except for the picturesque group of hills in the north-west known as the Gingee hills, and a few smaller elevations, the taluk is a fairly level plain draining towards the Gingee river and its numerous tributaries.

Gingee village gets the poorest rainfall of all the taluk stations but there are numerous tanks in the taluk where the rain water is collected for irrigation, and an extent of 33,300 acres or 82 per cent of the irrigated area gets its water from them and from wells sunk at great cost in the rocky sub-soil.

Paddy and groundnut are the important crops, the former being mostly raised under tanks, and the latter more as a dry than as an irrigated crop. The dry lands are of very poor quality, 30 per cent of them paying less than a rupee per acre as assessment, and 65 per cent between one and two rupees. Of the lands classed as wet 81 per cent pay less than Rs. 6 an acre, so that this taluk yields the least land revenue amounting to not more than 40 per cent of the demand in Chidambaram taluk.

Gingee, the headquarters of the taluk, is noted for its historic fortress; an account of it and other places of interest will now be given.

Álampundi, population 2,934 in 1931, six miles west of Gingee, on the road to Tiruvannámalai, was granted to certain Bráhmanás by King Virúpaksha I of Vijayangar, son of Harihara II, when the district was under the Vijayanagar kings. Álampundi.

Ávalur, population 3,492 in 1931, lies in the north-west corner of the taluk close to the North Arcot district frontier. It was once noted for its weaving of silk and cotton fabrics, and of *kambayam* and *kailee* cloths for Muhammadans. Recently, however, the manufacture of *kailees* had to be given up and the weavers are employed in making cotton cloth for export in bulk. There are about a hundred looms in the village. Ávalur.

Dalavanúr, population 567 in 1931, of whom 34 were Christians. The notes on this village found at pages 345 to 347 under Tindivanam taluk, should be brought here. Dalavanúr.

Add to the above the following :—

There is an old Śiva temple in the village which contains inscriptions of the time of Kampanna Udayár, dated S.S. 1285 (A.D. 1363) and of Gópanna who is reported to have cleared the country of Muhammadans and restored their temples to the Hindus. Two other inscriptions relate to Vikrama Pándya, a later Pándya, who came to the throne in 1283 A.D. and whose minister Jayasimha dug a tank in the village. The village was then called Talaivaynallúr (Dalavay meaning minister).

Gingee, the account of Gingee and its fort found in pages 347 to 362 should come here. The following paragraphs may be added to it :— Gingee.

The place is called "Śenji" in Tamil and the origin of the name is variously given. To derive it from Sanjívi-parvatam, which Hanumán is said in the Rámáyana to have carried from

the Himálayás to Ceylon to bring to life hosts of Ráma's dying warriors, is far-fetched. Local tradition is that Śenji Amman was one of the seven virgins who were guardian deities of the village, and that as her temple was in the central hill the village under it came to be known as Śenji-amman-kottai, or Śenji kottai and Śenji for brevity.

This was not apparently an important place in Chóla times, for an inscription of the time of Áditya Chóla II, a brother of Rája Rája the Great (985—1013 A.D.) only refers to Singapurá * Nádu and not to Śenji or Gingee which must then have been an insignificant village. This part of South India was under the Chólas from the time of Parántaka I (907—953 A.D.) and the district contains several inscriptions of the Chóla kings. On the disruption of the Chóla empire in the thirteenth century, various parts of it were overrun by the later Pándyas, Pallavas and Hoysálas, and Gingee must have had its origin as a fortified place in the insecure times that followed the decline of the Chóla power. The complete history of the Carnatic kings (*Karnataka Rajakkal Savisthara Charitam*) found among the Mackenzie MSS. contains a history of Gingee for 200 years after its foundation written by one Náráyanan, a descendant of the Ánanda Kóne race of Gingee.

According to this story Gingee was fortified about 1200 A.D. by a shepherd chief by name Ánanda Kóne. This man found a treasure in one of the cavities of the western hill where he used to graze his sheep. He then placed himself at the head of a band of men, defeated the petty chiefs of Dévanúr, Jayangondán and Keelachéri (or old Gingee) and built a small fortress in Kamalágiri which he named Ánandagiri after himself. He flourished for about 50 years and was succeeded by one Krishna Kóne, who fortified the northern hill, called it Krishnagiri and built the Gópaláswámi temple on its top. Pulia Kóne, the fourth and last in the Kóne line, is said to have dug tanks and built choultries on the roads leading out from Gingee. A Kurumba who was a neighbouring chief captured Gingee about 1350 A.D. His name was Kótilingan and he built the brick fort at Śéndamangalam in Tirukkóyilúr taluk and dug channels and tanks which exist to this day. It was in his time that the country was brought under the Ráyar of Vijayanagar. One of its earliest chiefs was Gópana Árya, a Brahman, who in 1371 A.D. defeated the Muhammadans (Tulushkas), recovered from them the images of Srí Rangaiátha and his two consorts, and brought them from Tirupathi to Singāvanam near Gingee and restored them to the temple at Sríraṅgam in 1371—72 A.D. He was an officer under Chikka Kampana Udayár who captured Madura from which he drove the Muhammadans.

Gingee as a province is first referred to in the Álampúndi grant of Virúpāksha (1382 A.D.), but a regular viceroyalty was

* Singapuram is Singavaram, two miles from Gingee.

not established till about a hundred years later. A copper plate grant of 1464 A.D. says that Venkatapathi Náyaka was the Rája of Gingee, and he was perhaps the king who was responsible for the cruel persecution of the Jains in those parts in 1478 A.D. About 1480 A.D. Sáluva Narasimha, who later on usurped the kingdom, was ruling over the North and South Arcot districts and Chingleput which comprised the central division of the empire, and he built the forts at Vellore and Chandragiri. About the close of the century a number of Kavarai or Vaduga Sirdars of Vijayanagar were sent to the south to strengthen the Rája's authority there, and Vaiyappa, Tubaki Krishnappa, Víra Vijaya and Venkatappa Náyakas came and settled in Gingee. The first two settled here permanently and began the fortifications of the three hills of which Ánandagiri was named Rájagiri by them in honour of their suzerain. They also built the temples wherein their sculptures can still be seen. The big granaries, and the Kalyanamahál and the thick walls enclosing the three hills were built by Krishnappa. His successor Achuta Vijaya Rámachandra built the temples at Tiruvannámalai and Tindivanam. Krishnappa's successors were able administrators and patrons of learning and they constructed the numerous buildings in the forts and the huge encircling walls. They also made elaborate additions to the temple at Vriddháchalam. Krishnappa ruled the country between Nellore and the Coleroon till 1521 A.D. Images of him and his companions are sculptured on the pillars of the temple at Srímushnam, Tirukkóyilúr and in several smaller temples distributed all over the district. Local tradition says that the Náyakas of Gingee had able ministers of the Vellála caste, the most famous among them being Nandagópala Pillai who served the last among them.

Gingee continued a province of Vijayanagar even after the battle of Tálikóta, and though this subordination was only in name, the rulers concealed their real position and referred to the Rájás of Chandragiri or Penukonda as their sovereigns and paid tribute to them—*vide* Father Vico's letter dated Madura 30th August 1611 and printed in Nelson's Madura District Manual, Part III, page 150. This nominal subordination continued till the death of Venkatapathi Rája at Chandragiri in 1614.

There is nothing to add to the subsequent history of Gingee which is described in sufficient detail in the Gazetteer. The forts are in charge of the Archæological department which spends annually large sums for the conservation of the ruins. The main approach to the citadel of Krishnagiri ran up the middle of the hill and was in a bad state of repair, the stones of several steps having got out of place. A better and a more convenient approach has been made now by repairing the long flight of steps leading up from the line of ramparts which connects Krishnagiri with Chandrayan drug. These steps led

straight up to the walls of the citadel and stopped there abruptly. An entrance has been effected through the wall, and the stone steps and parapet walls were completely put in order. The audience chamber on the top which suffered in the cyclone of 1918 has been once more repaired, but its walls which were freshly plastered and colour-washed have been much disfigured by names written in charcoal by numerous visitors. It is the same with the buildings on Rajagiri also. The building in Rajagiri called the Treasury had a circular roof, but the roof is gone and it has the appearance of a belfry. In the temple to Vénugópalaswámi in the lower fort, near the granary, the images have been mutilated and the broken bits are lying about. The sculptures are undoubtedly the best in the ruins and deserve to be preserved even in their present condition.

Of the Rájás and Ráni's bathing stones, the former has developed a crack. Close by it is kept a heavy polished stone roller, about 6 feet in circumference and 10 feet in length, which was unearthed during repairs; and from the existence of a bit of a spiral staircase and of extensive brick and mortar flooring close by, it may be presumed that it was the site of the king's palace which must have been the first to be attacked and demolished by any besieging army. The site is near Kalyana Mahal which has now been put in good repair and where the king's chief queens are said to have resided. The figure of Hanumán carved in bas-relief on a natural slab of rock between Chakra-kulam and Chitra-kulam has been fully exposed, and a mantapam has been put up in front by the villagers. The image is being worshipped now and is covered with the usual red paint. As regards the pipe-lines that run up the room in Kalyána Mahal, and the claim that they carried water for the use of its inmates or that they were merely drainage pipes fitted into the structure, it may be stated that the walls in the room disclose two sets of pipes, one of which was perhaps meant for taking off drainage; but the use of the other line to carry water could not have been possible unless water from Chakrakulam was baled into some reservoir on a higher level from which water could be distributed by gravitation. The water tower near the Sádatulla Khan's mosque, still in excellent preservation, shows that some such reservoirs must have been in existence when Gingee was in its glory.

The following remarks of a writer on the history of Gingee are well-worth quoting:—"It is a melancholy reflection for the historian that what was once a scene of bustling animation and dazzling military pomp, can boast at present of only a few humble habitations with a handful of peaceful agriculturists. Where chargers once pranced in martial array, the bullocks drag the ploughshare, goaded by a half-naked farmer, and the spider weaves its web where rulers once sat in state and administered the affairs of their realm. But the memory of at least one of the brave chieftains of the line is preserved to this day in

every town and hamlet of Southern India; the wandering minstrel sings to groups of simple villagers under the banyan tree, of the heroism of Desing, Raja of Gingee, of how he loved and fought and fell."[1]

Malaiyanúr (Mél), population 3,203 in 1931. The account of the village at pages 363 and 364 of the Gazetteer should come here.

Máttur-Tirukkai, population 977, of whom 230 were Christians, in 1931, is no longer in Tindivanam taluk. The notes on this village at page 385 of the Gazetteer should come here.

Mèlachcheri, or old Gingee, population 1,679. The account of this village at pages 364–365 should come here.

Singávaram, population 934 in 1931, whose account appears at pages 366—367, is in this taluk.

Sittámúr (Mél), population 1,907 in 1931. The account of this village at page 367 should come here. The Jain temple stands close to the mutt and is being largely extended now at a cost of four lakhs of rupees, contributed by all the Jains in the district. There is a car outside the temple, which contains among its engravings a few obscene figures like any Hindu temple car. These are put there, so it is explained, to ward off the evil eye. The village contained 245 Jains and 483 Christians in 1931, the latter being chiefly Roman Catholics.

Táyanúr, population 1896 in 1931, was a great Jain centre once, though members of that faith numbered only a handful. The help given by one of its Jain inhabitants, Gangayya Udaiyār, for the rehabilitation of their religion in the Gingee country has already been described at pages 77 and 78 of the Gazetteer; his descendants are still held in high respect among the community and preside at the election of their high priest at Sittamúr.

Tondúr, population 878 in 1931, is in this taluk and the account of it at page 370 should come here.

KALLAKURICHI TALUK.

Page 327, *paragraph* 2.—*For* the second sentence *substitute* the following:—It is the biggest taluk in the district and also the most sparsely populated, with only 354 persons to a square mile.

Page 328, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—A descendant of the old poligar is the village munsif. The Śiva temple in the village was built by the first poligar whose figure is sculptured in one **Chinna Salem.**

[1] The History of Gingee, by Mr. C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., to which the compiler is indebted for the additional information about Gingee given in this chapter.

of its pillars. Curiously enough there are two separate temples in the compound, the explanation offered being that the *lingam* in one of the temples had been placed over a great man's tomb and Brahmin priests refused to officiate in any worship over it until at least 50 years had elapsed since the burial. So the poligar set up another *lingam* in another shrine which he built close by, and now both the *lingams* are worshipped.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The village is now a great centre for weaving handspun yarn supplied by the Kallakurichi branch of the All-India Spinners' Association. About a hundred looms are employed in this work, while an equal number are weaving cloths and *saris* for women with white or coloured mill yarn. Several of them refuse to employ the fly-shuttle, but the prejudice against its use is said to be gradually dying out. The village is a railway station on the Salem-Vriddháchalam line, and is now a union.

Kallakurichi. *Paragraph* 6.—*Add* :—This village is also the headquarters of a district munsif. Mir Saheb's choultry is now in ruins, though a portion of it has been rebuilt for the use of a taluk board school. A new travellers' bungalow has been built on the road leading east of the town, near the hospital and the churches. It was a mistake to allow the old choultry to become ruined and finally abandoned. It might well have been kept in good repair and used as a rest-house or a school.

Page 329, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The new taluk office is just to the west of Khan Saheb's fort. Two curious iron cages are found hanging from a Velvélam (white babul) tree at the back of the taluk office; they look exactly like the cages which enclosed the bodies of Thugs who were caught and hanged in the Circars early in the 19th century. The cages here are fresh and are made of country hoop-iron roughly shaped to fit closely round the body of a man standing upright. Each is fitted with a hinged door to allow the body to be placed inside, and the catch of this was hammered down so that the body could not be removed. Inside are two movable iron loops to hold a man's legs in position, two others in which the arms fitted and a third which went under his chin and supported his head. It is said that in these particular cages were hung a former poligar of Vadathorasalur and his brother, who had murdered one of their relations and hung him up to a tree. The Judge at Cuddalore ordered the culprits to be put into these cages and hung up in their own palaiyam. A gibbet was raised in a field in that village (since called Thukku-marathu Kollai), they were clapped into these cages and hung up. The cages seem to have remained there till long after the corpses had disappeared, and were finally removed to the taluk office at Kallakurichi. They might well be removed to some museum, to remind people of the manner in which murderers were punished in this district in the early years of the 19th century.

The village is a great centre for weaving hand-spun cloths, and there is a co-operative society making advances to spinners and weavers and collecting the cloths for sale. There is also a depot of the All-India Spinners' Association here which does some business by supplying cotton to spinners, buying the yarn and getting them woven for sale. A co-operative agricultural and industrial society has been working here for some years and now occupies the building erected by public subscription for commemorating the coronation of His Majesty King George V. It advances money on crops and stores and sells them, has set up decorticators, rice-hullers and oil-and sugarcane presses, and stocks good seeds, improved agricultural implements and manures for sale to ryots.

Rāvuttanallūr.

Page 335, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The only objection to connecting this village with the story in Tiruváchagam is that the village is so far from Madura where the horses were to be delivered. The Madura Sthalapuránam, called Hálasya Máhátmyam, mentions this story but does not say that Siva appeared dressed as a Rávuthan. There were no Rávuthans in those days which were pre-Hijira. The king was Arimardana Pándya; the minister who took the money and spent it on building temples was Védapuríswarar (or Mánickaváchagar who was a native of Tiruvadur in Mélúr taluk) and the merchant who brought the horses came from Ávadayárkóvil. While the king and the minister in the Rávuthanallúr story are the same, the only difference is in the merchant who brought the horses : Hálasya Máhátmyam being the earliest recorded version its story must naturally have a better claim on our acceptance.

TINDIVANAM TALUK.

General features.

Page 345, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute for* the second and third sentences the following :—On the west it is bounded by the new taluk of Gingee, and on the south and south-west by the Villupuram taluk. It is a fairly level plain, standing at a higher general level than the rest of the district and draining south-eastwards into the Gingee river and its numerous tributaries.

Paragraph 2, *second sentence*—*Substitute for* it the following :—After its bifurcation this taluk has become the smallest in the district with the exception of Chidambaram and Gingee; and, with the exception of the latter, the least populous.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute for* the last clause :—" and over 90 per cent of its dry land pays an assessment of less than two rupees an acre."

Dalavanur.

aragraphs 5 *and* 6, *page* 346 *and paragraphs* 1 *and* 2 *of page* 347 dealing with Dalavánúr should go under Gingee taluk in which it is now included.

Gingee. *Pages* 347—362, dealing with Gingee, should go under Gingee taluk.

Kúnimédu. *Page* 363, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* as a separate paragraph after it:—The raised platform with the margosa tree on it, and a stone slab with the Dutch inscription, are well preserved and are the sole remnants of this once busy factory of old John Company (1682—1691 A.D.). Mr. John Nicks, last chief of this factory, had been apprenticed to George Foxcroft, "Agent Governour," Fort St. George in 1669, became Secretary to the Council in 1669, accompanied Streynsham Master on his tour and was made Second-in-Council in 1685. Soon after he was appointed Chief of Kúnimédu (Cónimeer). During the Governorship of Sir John Goldsborough (1692) Nicks was charged with misappropriation along with his wife Catherine. He was mulcted in 8,000 pagodas and his wife in 600 pagodas. She paid her debt and was permitted to sail home, but Mr. Nicks was imprisoned and was finally allowed to go home in 1699 along with Governor Elihu Yale who had himself fallen into disgrace for unauthorized expenditure on the Black Town wall. Nicks ultimately returned to Madras where he died in 1711, his wife having predeceased him.[1]

There is a ruined Śiva temple in the village which contains inscriptions of Achuta Rāya of Vijayanagar, 1529 A.D.

Malaiyanúr. *Paragraph* 3 *and paragraphs* 1 *and* 2 *in page* 364 should go into the Gingee taluk as the village is included in it.

Marakkánam. *Page* 364, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The deputy tahsildar's office has been abolished. The place is noted only for its extensive salt pans; the salt is taken in bullock carts 22 miles to Tindivanam railway station for export. The Śiva temple is a short distance from the village and is apparently kept closed for the greater part of the day, which accounts for the large number of bats that inhabit it There is a fine stone revetted tank to the north of the temple.

Mélachéri. *Last paragraph and paragraph* 1 *of page* 365.—Mélachéri village is now included in Gingee taluk and these paragraphs must go under that taluk.

Perumukkal. *Page* 366, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The legend with circumstantial details about this place being the hermitage of sage Válmíki (the author of the Rámáyana), in which Lakshmana left Síta, after her banishment from Ayódhya by her husband Rama, is too childish to be believed. Válmíki was a North

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[1] Love's *Vestiges of Old Madras* II, p. 67. *Madras Diary and Consultation Book*, 1693 (p. 7) says of Mrs. Nicks that several notorious frauds were committed by her with the assistance of Ancho, whilst her husband was chief here. She caused the Company's godown to be broken open and forcibly took from thence large quantities of cloth of the first sort which she applied to Elihu Yale's private use who was then President. She refused to surrender or give bail and the Judge Advocate, John Dolben, had to get military help to secure her in her house.

Indian *rishi* who lived within a day's march of Ayódhya, and the identification of various sites in and around Perumukkal with several well-known incidents in the Rámáyana does credit to the imagination of the author of the legend but hardly accords with facts. South India in Rámá's time was one great primæval forest, Dandakáranya, and Válmíki is not believed to have lived in it. The place in Sanskrit is Mukhyachala, big stone, in Tamil Perum-kal, and this was transformed into Peru-mukkal, big travail, and the story about Síta's giving birth to twins was foisted on it afterwards, and a curious web of tradition and superstition drawn from the great epic woven round it.

The temple on the hill was built in Vikrama Chóla's reign (1118—1135 A.D.), though on the rocks by the side of the way up the hill are inscriptions of Kulóthunga I (1070–1118 A.D.). The deity is called Válmíkéswara, from the circumstance that the idol is believed to have been discovered under a *Válmika* or anthill, and this gives the clue to the weaving of the legend about sage Válmíki, the author of the epic; great embellishments and explanations followed as a matter of course.

Paragraph 3.—The account of Singávaram in this paragraph and in paragraph 1 of page 367 should go under Gingee taluk. **Singávaram.**

Page 367, *paragraphs* 2 *and* 3.—Sittàmúr (Mēl) should go under Gingee taluk. **Sittámúr (Mél).**

Page 368, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The Roman Catholic mission has opened in this place an industrial school in which carpentry, drawing and fitting are taught. The pupils are mostly young boys who are being brought up in an orphanage run by the Pondicherry mission. The institution also affords training for teachers in these subjects, a course of two years being prescribed. They are running a higher elementary school and a normal training school along with it. All these and an imposing new church of St. Mary's and quarters for the missionaries, are accommodated in a pile of buildings in Nágalápuram, a suburb of Tindivanam, on the road to Mārakkanam. **Tindivanam.**

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The chief industry in the town is the shelling of groundnut and husking of rice. The rice is exported to Pondicherry and Madras by train.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—A large number of these "rain trees" which had become old were uprooted in the cyclone of 1913, and only a few of those planted by Mr. Mathew Weld are now left.

Page 369, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The Śiva temple at Kedangal stands inside the fort and close to the decaying fort wall. The fort contains a few straggling houses and much of its site is now overgrown with prickly pear which threatens to cover up what remains of the temple. The temple dates back at least a thousand years. In the time of Kulóthunga I (1070—1118 A.D.) a boy of six years accidentally killed another boy of

seven years while cutting wood with a sickle, and the father of the former boy expiated his son's crime by an endowment in the Kedangal temple to Bhaktaparádhíswara. (G.E. 393 of 1902).

Page 369, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The park now contains a small building used by the Union Club. It owns a library and runs a tennis court, close by which stands a Jain image. Another Jain image discovered near the town, seated in an attitude of prayer, now adorns the inner court-yard of a hostel for Jaina boys reading in the mission high school, which had been built by the headman of Malayanúr (Mél) who was himself a Jain. Yet another image, also identified as Jain, stands in the garden by the side of the Sub-Collector's bungalow.

Page 370.—*Insert* between the first and second paragraphs the following : –The town has grown into a place of great trade and contains the agencies of at least three European firms dealing in groundnut. There is regular motor bus service between it and Marakkáuam, Gingee and Mailam. The old local fund hospital has been taken over by Government, and there are besides two dispensaries, one run by the American Arcot mission and the other by Roman Catholic nuns, at Nágalápuram.

TIRUKKÓYILÚR TALUK.

Arakandanallúr.

Page 371, *paragraph* 3. – *Add* :—The population rose to 1,134 in 1921 and increased to 1,889 in 1931, for, after the construction of the causeway across the Ponnaiyár at this place in 1923, the trade of the south and western portions of this and the Kallakurichi taluks was diverted to this village where stands the railway station of Tirukkóyilúr. The village contained in 1930 half a dozen factories which shell groundnut, and several houses which buy the raw product for export or for sale on commission. There are no idols in the rock-cut mantapam found in the hillock close to the striking tower. The temple into which the gateway below the tower opens is dedicated to Oppilámaníswara, and from near the flagstaff in front of it one of the Saiva saints, Gnánasambandar, is said to have worshipped both this god and Arunachaléswara on the Tiruvannámalai hill; two footprints on a platform near it are still worshipped as the saint's. On the walls of the inner temple and of the goddess Alagia Ponni Amman have been discovered several inscriptions of the Chóla, later Pándya and Pallava periods, one, belonging to the first period, referring to the existence of the right and left hand castes, and all recording the grant of lands or cows and gold to the temple. Several metal idols and vessels used in daily worship were discovered in January 1930 while digging in a site close to the rock, and one of its devotees has been expending considerable sums of money for the repair of the temple, the construction of a mutt close by and for daily worship.

Page 373, *paragraph* 2.—*Insert* between this and paragraph 3:—The *Katchéri-kál* is intact except for a portion of its lower half being broken by a villager some years ago. The huge kistvaen on the high ground mentioned in the previous page also stands there with its enormous top-stone and only two of the up-rights. These kistvaens are said to be distributed over about five or six square miles extending from the bank of the Ponnaiyār near the village and across the railway line; but large numbers of them were broken up by the ryots and used in building houses or wells. It is believed locally that there was a time, several thousand years ago, when the supreme God imprisoned Yama, the god of death, for some years for an act of omission of his, and people could not die. Aged members of the community shrank into diminitive shapes, the only indication of life being their breathing. Those who reached this stage were put into pots with a hole in them and the pots were placed in these kistvaens with water and some food, together with the armour and other favourite articles used by them in their active days. After the liberation of Yama these and other people died and the kistvaens became their tombs. This class of people were called Valakhilyas, apparently because they had tails, and the raised grounds on which these kistvaens are found are still called Válakkilyamédu. Dévanúr.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—Population in 1931 was 5,155, of which 1,853 were Muhammadans. There is now a sub-registrar's office in the village. Pedágam or Elavanásúr.

Page 375, *paragraph* 3.—*Insert* between it and paragraph 4 the following paragraphs:—In ancient days the village was called Iravanariyur and Chólakérala Chathurvédimangalam, and the Śiva temple is rich in inscriptions of the Chóla, Pāndya, Pallava and Vijayanagar periods. These show that the temple is at least ten centuries old, that *sati* was prevalent in those days, that offenders expiated their crimes by making endowments to the temple and that village sabhas controlled religious and secular affairs, as instanced by their confiscating the lands of two village-accountants who had incurred debts and absconded without paying them. The district was called Malādu, whose capital was Kíliyūr near Tirukkóyilúr and whose chief bore the prefix of Malayamán.

Kirámam, population 1,257 in 1931, stands on the Malattár about a mile above the point where that river is crossed by the Villupuram-Vriddháchalam line. Close to the river is a Śiva temple of great antiquity which was partly covered with sand until a few years ago, when a certain Nattukóttai Chettiyár cleared the sand and repaired the temple, which is reputed to have been built by a Kérala general under Rājaditya Chóla. The earliest inscription is dated in the reign of the Chóla king Maduraikonda Parakésarivarman (905—947 A.D.), and the idol Kirámam.

is called Śivalókanátha. Ráshtrakúta king Krishna III was a later patron of the temple. The village is about three miles to the east of Tiruvennanallúr.

Tirukkóyilúr. *Page* 377, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The population rose to 10,154 in 1921 and to 13,346 in 1931. The Ponnaiyár which divides this village from the railway station (which bears its name but is located at Arakandanallúr) is now crossed by a stone causeway. A travellers' bungalow built in 1917 stands opposite the block of striking buildings of the Danish mission hospital. This hospital has provision for over 50 beds, is in charge of a European doctor and one or more lady doctors, and has a large staff of assistants and nurses. There is also a Government hospital at the other end of the town.

Page 378, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The head or *jeer* of the Vaishnavite mutt is no longer a celibate; his followers are distributed all over this and the surrounding districts of Salem and North Arcot.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The gateways under the towers on the east and north have been closed for wheeled traffic owing to the dangerous condition of the superstructure, and two of the eight high-pillared porches on either side of the broad road leading from the eastern gopuram to the main temple have been included in the ugly verandahs of houses that lie on either side of the street.

Page 379, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The mutilation of the sculptures in the various temple mantapams is attributed to the *Kudirai-kalaham* or the occupation of the country by Haidar's horse in the 18th century. Among the figures so chipped off are the images of the Gingee Náyaks, Krishnappa and his brothers, whose statues were sculptured on the pillars of the Kalyána-mantapam and of the Mahámantapam in front of the Amman shrine. The latter mantapam, 55½′ by 31½′, is the biggest of the kind in the Presidency.

Page 380, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The roof of the mantapam to the right as you enter the temple has developed large leaks and the ground-floor in parts has shrunk ; but these defects have been neglected. Several portions of this large shrine need attention. The temple is noted as the meeting place of the earliest Vaishnava saints or Álwárs and the birth place of the *Prabhandas* [1], sung by them, and was the residence of Meyporunayanár mentioned in *Periyapuránam* The gópurams have no outer walls connecting them, and one of the inscriptions refers to the collapse of these walls and the towers, which were repaired in 1471 A.D. by one Annarasa of the Sāluva dynasty of Vijayanagar: apparently the towers alone were repaired, for there are now no outer walls. The *Dwárapálakás* and the flag staff and the idol

[1] An anthology of Vaishnava devotional hymns.

in the inner shrine are made of wood, and the suggestion that the original idols in stone were damaged (perhaps during Haidar's raid) and were substituted by wooden images, is not improbable.

The position of the *dwaja stamba* outside the temple has led some scholars to suspect that the temple was perhaps originally Jain, and the massive Bali-peeta and the images of wood might suggest that it was a Śaivite shrine converted by a bigoted Vaishnava ruler into a Vishnu temple, but epigraphical evidence does not support either theory.

Page 380, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Kilaiyúr village and temple adjoin Tirukkóyilúr, and the temple was completely renovated by Náttukóttai Chettiars as the four Śaiva saints had sung about it in their Tēvarams. The deity is Tiruvirattaníswara and the village was the capital of the Malayamans of Maladu or Malainadu in the 10th and 11th centuries. Rájarája I (985—1013 A.D.) and his queen Lókamadevi made liberal endowments to the temple and the Rashtrakúta king Kannārdēva or Krishna III, was also one of its patrons. In Vijayanagar times, so says local lithic record of the early 15th century, the king's officers were addicted to extorting large sums of money from the heads of the right and left hand factions and the people therefore left the village. "Worship in the temples ceased, the country was stricken with disease, and many died," and the king issued edicts penalising extortion whereupon the emigrants returned to their homes.

Tirunámanallúr.

Page 380, *paragraph* 4.—*Add* :—The village is also called Tiruravalúr in the inscriptions. Another Śiva temple built by a Pallava king Kalinari seems to have been demolished by the villagers.

Tiruniran-kourai.

Page 381, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The Jain temple referred to in the inscriptions discovered in the village was famous as a seat of learning and Kambar's Rámáyanam in Tamil verse had to be first approved by Jain scholars here before it was sung by that poet. Parswanátha and Chandranátha temples are dedicated to Jain Tírthánkaras, and the inscriptions of the Chóla period found in them record various grants to these shrines.

Tiruvennanallúr.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—There are besides, a rural dispensary and a boys' and a girls' school maintained by the local board The village is four miles from the railway station of that name on the Villupuram-Trichinopoly line.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The tall chimney which is visible for miles around is that of the factory of Messrs. Parry & Co., who crush in it the canes grown in this and surrounding villages, the *ghur* being sent to Nellikuppum to be converted into sugar in their factory there. An agent of the firm resides in the village and advances money to such of the ryots as wish to grow sugarcane for the firm and deliver it to the agent at the factory.

Last paragraph.—Add :—The house of Sadaya Mudali, who was the patron of the Tamil poet Kambar, is said to have occupied the site on which a house known as *chatram* (choultry) owned by the local headman now stands; the temple on the tomb of Meykanda Dévar is within a few feet of this choultry and is owned by the Tiruváduthurai mutt. The village was enclosed by mud walls and the portion enclosed by the four car-streets running round the temple is still called the Kóta. The walls have disappeared long ago though traces of the moat are still visible.

Page 382, *paragraph* 2.—*Add :*—The repairs to the temple have been completed. The idol of the poet saint Sundara has been removed to the small new shrine built to him in front of the main tower of the Śiva temple, and his idol now faces the chief idol in the temple to Kripápuríswara. A large 100-pillared mantapam to the north of the main entrance is in ruins: it was apparently built in Vijayanagar times.

Ulundúrpet.

Page 383.—*Add* at the end of the page :—Ulundúrpet is now a railway station on the Villupuram-Vriddháchalam line. The town is now a large trading-centre and three European firms doing business in groundnut have their agencies here.

VILLUPURAM TALUK.

General characteristics.

Page 384, *paragraph* 1.—*Add :*—The increase in population during the intercensal period 1901 and 1911 was 13·3 per cent, the highest of all taluks except Gingee, Tindivanam and Tirukkóyilúr. In the census of 1921, however, there was a decrease of 2·3 per cent, only three taluks showing a slight increase, but in 1931 there was an increase by 4·3 per cent.

Insert between the second and third paragraphs the following account of—

Ennáyiram.

Ennáyiram, population 755 in 1931, five miles from Peranai railway station, is the centre of a group of villages well-known in Chóla times as the seat of a great educational institution founded by the king and maintained by the village assembly out of funds or estates endowed by royalty. That that portion of the district (about 20 sq. miles) was thickly inhabited in ancient times is clear from the large number of half-ruined temples, tanks and wells found in it. Brahmadésam, about a mile from Ennāyiram, contains two important Siva temples, both partially ruined, and among the villages that are scattered about them are Kunnathúr, Esalam, Tenpér, Tirunandípuram, Ichankuppam, Mandagapattu and Muttattúr. Rájéndra Chóla I, who was great as a builder of tanks (like the tank at Gangaikondachólapuram which fed the big Víránam tank in Chidambaram taluk), was known also as *Pandita* Chóla on account of his great learning and the encouragement he gave to the study of the Védas and the Prabhandas. An inscription in the Vishnu temple at Ennāyiram dated 1036 A.D. details 13 temples in

that village—there are only three there now and mentions among his charities the foundation of a college and a free boarding-house for the students. Provision had been made for teaching 340 students the four Védas, the Védanta and Mimámsa philosophies, and grammar. There were 14 professors in the college who were paid partly in kind and partly in cash; and to meet the expenses 45 velis of land in Mambakkachéri, forming part of Anangur alias Rájarájanallúr (3 miles southwest of Villupuram) were given over to the temple.

Provision seems to have been made for the feeding of some more people in the boarding-home attached to the college, the whole total not exceeding 503, those in excess of the number of students being members of the various Śaivite and Vaishnavite *goshtis* that recited the Védas and the Prabhandás in the temples. The management of this small university was left in the hands of the village assembly of Rájarája-Chaturvédimangalam, by which name Ennáyiram was known in those days, of which Brahmadésam was a hamlet. An inscription in the latter village, dated Tuesday 15th April 1111 A.D., speaks of the consecration of more temples in these parts, the opening of irrigation works, punishment of the wicked, protection of the good, and the prosperity of the Brahmans, in the time of Kulóthunga Chóla I. Apparently this tract of country was under the special protection of the Chóla kings from Rájéndra Chóla to Vikrama Chóla and contained a fairly large colony of Brahmans who must have been highly benefited by the great residential college at this place where education and boarding were both free. One of the tanks near the village, called Semmanéri, is on a higher level than the big Brahmatírtham tank at Brahmadésam which it adjoins. Flights of stone steps are still found in several parts of its bank, and it is said that the tank never dries up, and grows lotus flowers in thousands. In those good old days learned Brahmans including the numerous students must have bathed in this tank, and on its banks both morning and evening must have met numberless people offering prayers for the greater prosperity of their king and his kingdom. Only a few Brahmans live thereabouts now and not a trace is left of the college, and of the numerous shrines all but three in Ennáyiram and an equal number in Brahmadésam have disappeared. Náthamuni, the great Vaishnava saint, is said to have bathed in the Semmanéri tank during his stay in this village, and the Ayyanár temple that stands on its bank still draws devotees from such distant places as Madura, Madras and Salem; and in the families of these devotees the first born are named Semmanéri to connect them with this village. The Kadambavanéswara temple near the village was in ruins and its stones were a few years ago sold and taken to the temple at Mailam, the big lingam alone being left. Some fine metal idols were dug out of the earth in this site and also removed to Mailam.

The educational policy of Rájéndra Chóla seems to have been continued by his successors, and an inscription in Tribhuvani in

Pondicherry territory dated 1048 A.D. of his son and successor Rájádhirája I is similar to the Ennáyiram record of his father. At Tirumakkúdal, Madurántakam taluk, dated 1067 A.D. is another inscription of the reign of Víra Rájéndra which mentions a college, a hostel and a hospital attached to the local temple. The last is said to have contained 16 beds for the sick, and among its staff were a doctor, a surgeon, two nurses and three servants; one interesting detail is that water from a village Perambalur scented with cardamoms and *khas-khas* roots was supplied to the patients.*

The suggestion may be made that this village perhaps gives its name to a particular sect of Smárta Brahmans called Ashtasahasram (the Tamil equivalent of this Sanskrit word being Ennáyiram and the English equivalent eight thousand). This class of Brahmans are numerous in this district and in Tanjore where they must have then or subsequently attached themselves to the courts of kings and local chiefs, and, though the few Smárta Brahmans who still live in this tract belong to this subdivision, the conclusion is not far-fetched that the community was at one time most numerous in this village, and that when they emigrated later, they came to be known in the places where they went as Ennáyiram or Ashtasahasram Brahmans, in the same way as subdivisions of Brahacharanam Brahmans go by the name of the town from which they originally migrated, e.g., Mángudi, Pazhamánéri, Satyamangalam and Kandramánikkam. The writer has little time to work out this theory further, and he must therefore leave it to scholars with leisure to find out by research and from enquiries how far this suggestion can be accepted.

Kandamangalam. *Paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Several big branches of this banyan tree were blown down during the cyclone of 1913.

Mandagapattu. *Page* 385, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—This inscription merely records the excavation of the cave by a Pallava king whose name is lost. The late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, the Government Epigraphist, pointed out from the similarity of this cave to those at Trichinopoly and Dalavánúr, that the king who cut this cave must have been Mahéndravarman I.

Máttúr Tirukkai. *Paragraph* 2.—The note about Máttúr Tirukkai must go under Gingee taluk.

Panamalai. *Paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The temple is a rock-cut cave and contains an inscription in Sanskrit verse which is identical with the large verse in Rájasimha's inscription at Conjeeveram. Rájasimha is otherwise known as Narasimha Varman II.

Panaiyapuram. *Page* 386, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The temple is dedicated to Nétródharakéswara, or the "God that lights our eyes", and the inscriptions on its north and west walls merely record gifts of money and lands for keeping lighted lamps and for festivals respectively during the reign of Kulóthunga Chóla I (1070—1118) and his successor.

* Madras Epigraphical Report for 1918, p. 145.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The Íswara temple appears from the inscriptions to have been one of considerable size, and contained a thousand-pillared mantapam. The number of pillars is now only one hundred. Of the multitude of inscriptions on its walls and in its gateways, many relate to gifts of gold, money, sheep or cows for maintaining lights, and of lands for the temple, and one of its royal Chóla patrons is Kulóthunga Chóla I, described as "having abolished tolls" (1070—1118 A.D.). The thousand-pillared mantapam and the gópuram were built by one Ammayappan Sámbuvaráyan "who took the Pándya country", perhaps a local chieftain who helped in the capture of the Pándyanád by Kulóthunga Chola III. A second tower and mantapam were built by one Gángéyan in 1130 A.D. The Chóla queen who built the main temple was Sembiyan Mádéviyár, referred to under Vriddháchalam, and there was a temple to Varadarája (Vishnu) within the larger temple to Chandramoulíswara. There is a shrine to Kali in the space between the outer and inner prákára, which is an object of worship by a large number of devotees, and there is a Saivite mutt to which grants of land was made by Chóla kings. Tiruvákkarai.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The temple is dedicated to Abhirámésawara and the three Tamil saints have sung about it in the Tévárams. Tiruppugal also refers to it. Two poets who composed a beautiful Kalambagam in praise of this idol inadvertently described the temple as being situated on the western bank of the river instead of the eastern bank, and the river did so divert its course that the poet's words might not be falsified. This probably had reference to the deflection of the course of the river during some heavy floods, the river Gadilam in this district being one which is notorious for such changes. Tiruvamáttúr.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—It is now the headquarters of a deputy tahsildar. Its population fell to 7,051 in 1931. Groundnut continues to be its chief trade, whether shelled or in the form of oil or cake, though it is less extensive since the late War. Valavanur.

Page 390.—*Add* at end of page :—Villupuram is now a municipality and has grown largely after the opening of the Villupuram-Trichinopoly chord line. Its population increased to 20,127 in 1931 owing partly to the inclusion within its limits of three hamlets. The high school is now housed in a fine two-storied building near the railway station ; the local hospital was taken over by Government in 1928. Villupuram.

VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK.

Page 391, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Since the completion of the Toludúr project and the extension of cultivation under the Willingdon reservoir, the taluk has, after Chidambaram, the largest area irrigated under Government canals. Paddy is grown to a greater extent than before (22 per cent of the total cultivable area), though groundnut occupies about 35 per cent of that area, the largest under it in the district except Tirukkóyilúr.

Mangalam (Ko.).

Page 393, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The custom of the wife of the leading Paraiyan in the Káliamman festival putting her hand in boiling gingelly-oil to prove that she is not with child, has long been given up as cruel and unnecessary, though the sacrifice of 14 buffaloes at the shrine during the car festival still continues. The village is 3 miles from Púvanúr railway station.

Parur.

Page 394, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Its population rose to 4,869 in 1931, but there were only about 261 Christians, a small number considering the antiquity of the church in the village, which was one of the earliest Roman Catholic settlements in these parts. The descendants of the old poligar are still living in the village and are ordinary landholders.

Pennádam.

Last paragraph.—*Add* :—The railway station Pennádam on the Villupuram-Trichinopoly chord line is 2 miles from the village and close to the Vellár which is crossed by an iron bridge. This is the nearest railway station to the Willingdon reservoir at Kílséruvoi and to Tittagudi and Toludúr. The population fell to 5,327 in 1931. The main channel of the Toludúr project runs through this village, which is therefore much benefited by it, and the country round, on which cotton was the chief crop, has been turned into a paddy-growing area. The few spinners who cannot now get local cotton have had, therefore, to give up their hereditary occupation and take to agriculture. Weaving, however, survives and some Kaikóla and Dévánga families are engaged in it.

Tittagudi.

Page 395, *last paragraph.*—*Add* :—Dyed yarn is now obtained by the local weavers from Madura. There is not much local cotton available. The little cotton that is now grown is exported to Madura and Virudhunagar and not to Pondicherry. The weaving industry in this village is on the decline. There is a local fund dispensary housed in the old jail, part of which is in danger of falling down. Since the opening of the Toludúr project (1923) the lands in and around this village have come under wet cultivation, some of them growing even two crops. The population fell a little over 50 per cent in 1921 when it stood at 2,672, as some villages had then been excluded from the union; it was 2,880 in 1931. Motor buses ply between this village and Pennádam railway station, about 9 miles away.

The Śiva temple was built by a Chóla king who was blind and gained his eyesight by worship at this shrine, and it is dedicated to Vythináthaswámi. The inscriptions mostly relate to later Chóla and Vijayanagar periods, and one of the latter curiously enough refers to the existence of two factions in the village which was settled by Nágama Náyaka, a Vijayanagar viceroy. Factions were not apparently unknown even in those far off days in South Indian villages. The place is called Vasishtagudi and also Vidyáranyapuri in the inscriptions. The paintings on the ceiling in the temple representing the fight between the sages Vasishta and Viswámitra are losing colour, and neither the priests in the temple nor the most well-

informed villager could explain to the present writer the various pictures that were still capable of identification. The ghat to the river has no flight of stone steps. The temple is kept in a fairly good state of repair and receives a money allowance of about Rs. 1,950 from Government and an annual income of Rs. 1,500 from inam lands.

Toludúr.

Toludúr, population 1,678 in 1921, has given its name to the irrigation project completed in 1923 at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. Over the anicut across the Vellár at this village is a bridge which carries the Madras-Trichinopoly trunk road, on its way to Perambalúr. The Siva temple in the village is in a dilapidated condition and would have been closed for worship, but a poojari is maintained from the income from the inam lands who keeps up some kind of worship in the temple. The priest at the Vishnu temple preserves three conches on one of which is an inscription dating back to Chóla times.

Vriddháchalam.

Page 396, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The place is now a railway station on the Villupuram-Trichinopoly chord line and is the terminus of the Cuddalore-Vriddháchalam line which has been extended through Chinna Salem and Áttúr to Salem town. Its population fell to 6,540 in 1921; it was 9,433 in 1901. The railway station is two miles by road from the village, and a colony of railway officers and servants and a few petty traders has sprung up in its neighbourhood. The Danish mission has a hospital here, and the mission bungalow adjoins the Thomas Tope. Population rose to 9,016 in 1931.

Page 397, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The poligar's bungalow is still a mass of ruins and the owner of the site is unwilling to clear it because of the cost.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—Thomas Tope continues to be the market place, but the trees that still remain are very old and will disappear in a few years.

Page 398, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The renovations to the temple have been completed.

Page 399, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Several inscriptions on the walls of the great temple relate to the Chóla kings, who are named Rájakésari Varman and Parákésari Varman, common titles among Chóla kings, from which it is difficult to fix dates without some intrinsic evidence in the text itself. It would appear that the temple, the mantapams, gópuram, the covered verandah all round and the surrounding shrines were built by Sémbiyan Mádeviyár* the mother of Uttama Chóla and queen of Gandaráditadéva, the son of the great Chóla (i.e., Parántakadéva). She also made some costly presents to the temple including gold jewels and silver vessels for the idols. The inscription (G.E. No. 4 of 1918) relating to these gifts is dated in the reign of Parákésari Varman, identified as Uttama

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* For a full list of her benefactions, see pp. 104–5 of Madras Epigraphical Report for 1925–6.

Chóla Déva (970—985 A.D.) who is believed to have been a predecessor of Rájarája I (985—1013 A D.) The pious queen who built the several parts of the great temple was the wife of the granduncle of Rájarája I. Several other inscriptions relate to the period of Ko-Perunjinga, the Pallava viceroy of the Chólas, who kept his master, the Chóla king Rájarája III, a close prisoner in his village Séndamangalam till rescued by Víra Narasimha II, the Hoysala king. One of his inscriptions dated 1253–4 A.D. refers to his success over a certain Dandanáyaka of the Hoysalas at a battle at Perambalúr (Trichinopoly), whose ladies and treasures he seized; and to absolve him from the sin following from the killing and from his conduct towards the ladies, he presented the idol at Vriddháchalam with a gold forehead-plate set with jewels. Later Pándya and Vijayanagar kings are responsible for several other inscriptions regarding grants of land and money and jewels to the temple. Extensive repairs to the buildings have been made by Náttukóttai Chettiárs, the temple being among those sung by the great Tamil saints.

Page 400, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The mutt is now in charge of a Tambiran from Ariyalúr and regular worship is going on in the Śiva temple attached to the mutt. The lingam in that temple has been set up over the tomb of Komára Dévar. There is also in the premises a shrine to Vriddhámbal, the goddess of the great temple.

Page 401, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Part of the Hyde choultry was used by the high school and was vacated on 26th April 1930 when the new buildings for it were ready. The Hyde pavement inside the temple and the iron chains for the car and the jewels for the idol which he gave are all well preserved.

CHAPTER XVI.—PONDICHERRY.

General description. *Page* 402, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The census report of July 1926 gives the population of the whole area as 175,168 and of Pondicherry town as 42,725.

Pondicherry is now divided into eight communes, each with a mayor, two adjoints (assistants) and a municipal council. The communes are Pondicherry, Ariankuppam, Bahour, Modéliarpet, Nettapacom, Oulgaret, Tiroubouvané and Villenour.

Rivers. *Page* 403, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The charming villas at Ariankuppam and the Grand Étang have now fallen down or been sold to Indians and are no longer used by the officials of Pondicherry.

Administration. *Page* 403, *last paragraph*.—*Substitute* :—The administration of the settlement is in the hands of the Governor assisted by his Conseil Privé and the Heads of Departments. The Conseil Privé consists of four members, two Europeans and two Indians, of whom one of each is a suppliant or supplementary to the

other. In addition, the Procureur-Général and the Head of the Finance Department are *ex-officio* members. The Secretary is often the Governor's own Private Secretary.

Page 404, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Municipalities now levy the following taxes :—(*a*) a house-tax of ten per cent on the annual rental value of the house, (*b*) four pies per bag of grains and seeds imported into French India, (*c*) six pies per tin of kerosene oil or petrol imported, and (*d*) Rs. 5 per annum on shops kept in front of houses.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The sepoys now wear smart white coats and shirts with red stockings and red fezes. They are commanded by a French captain and three French warrant-officers.

Last paragraph.—*Add* :—The budget total in 1930 of receipts and expenditure was about Rs. 27 lakhs.

The Grand Étang d'Oossudu and the Bahour tank are the two main sources of irrigation besides the Gingee and Ariankuppam rivers. The land taxes per hectare or 2½ acres are as follows :— Irrgiation.

Classification.	Wet-tax.			Dry-tax.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	21	4	0	16	11	0
2 ...	17	8	0	13	2	0
3	13	12	0	10	0	0
4	10	0	0	6	11	0
5	6	4	0	4	3	0
6	2	8	0	1	11	0

Page 405, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Though Pondicherry is a free port, there are certain duties levied by the French Government, *viz.*, on diamonds, Rs. 5 per carat; on gold thread, As. 8 per marc; on liquor, wines, Rs. 4 per 100 litres; on spirits, whisky, Rs. 265 on 100 litres of alcohol; and on matches, As. 6 per gross. Port duties

Page 407, *paragraph* 3.—*Substitute* the following *for* the second sentence :—This exists to this day and separates the Ville Blanche from the Ville Noire[1]. Pondicherry town.

Page 411, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* as footnote 3 to this paragraph, the following :—

The following romantic story of one of the English soldiers wounded in the action is worthy of reproduction : A detachment of 150 marines defended the position nobly. Lying prone upon the ground with a bullet in the groin was a youth who was called James Gray, but for whom a smooth face had earned the name of "Molly". Limping painfully to the rear, this marine refused the aid of the regimental surgeon, and at night got a cooly-woman to extract the ball and dress the wound. The youth was in truth herself a woman who had been deserted by her husband, and enlisted with the object of finding him. Her real name was Hannah Summs. Romance demands that for her gallantry she should receive a commission, discover her heartless spouse, press him into the service, and for a period playfully regenerate him

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[1] Indians were not allowed to live in the Ville Blanche until about 1900, but now there is no such restriction.

by means of wholesome discipline. The real sequel was otherwise. Hannah's sex was not discovered and she returned to England only to find that Mr. Summs had been hanged. She was paid off, resumed her petti-coats, published her story, and became the talk of the town. Her poverty obliged her to appear at Saddler's wells as the Female Warrior, and she married again and kept a public house of the same name—David Leighton in *Vicissitudes of Fort St. George, page* 70.

Page 419, *last paragraph.—Substitute for* the first sentence the following:—Pondicherry is compact to a degree that is quite unusual in Indian towns.

Last sentence.—Delete the clause "and natives are precluded from residing in it".

Page 422, *last paragraph, line* 2.—*Read* "three" *for* "four" and in line 3 *omit* words "and Kosapaleon".

Page 423, *paragraph* 1, *second sentence.—Substitute* :—The chief commerce of the place is the export of groundnut, a very large proportion of which is sent to Marseilles.

Line 6.—*Insert* a new sentence after the word "nations":—"The British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamers to and from Singapore call regularly at Pondicherry".

Last paragraph, third line from bottom.—Omit the portion of the last sentence after the word "India".

ADDENDUM TO NOTES UNDER CHAPTER VIII—RAINFALL AND SEASONS AT PAGE XLI.

Floods, 1931.

Cuddalore town and the adjacent coastal area in Cuddalore taluk were affected by heavy rainfall during the second week of December 1931. Cuddalore town was the focus of a storm on 11th December 1931, 20½ inches of rain falling in 25 hours. The Gadilam rose to 12 feet 6 inches and flooded portions of the town adjacent to its banks. Further rise in the river was averted by cutting the bar which is holding the water of the river. The Pennár rose about 7 feet about 5 p.m. that day and any further rain in the night would have rendered rescue work difficult in the dark. During the last week of the same month there were floods in the Chidambaram taluk. An Adi-Dravida hamlet was in danger of submersion from Viranam tank in the Chidambaram taluk and the village was evacuated in time. Both the floods had been caused by abnormal rain, and about 150 families were rendered homeless and damage to the extent of Rs. 20,000 was caused to irrigation works.